THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 20TH JANUARY.

ANOTHER educated Bengali of mark has passed away. Babu Nobinkrishna Bose, we are exceedingly sorry to record, breathed his last this morning. He was brought up in a private school, commonly called Babu Purnochunder Mitter's School, now defunct, and then joined the Medical College where he graduated with distinction. Being of a literary turn of mind he did not engage himself much in his profession. He early connected himself with the Calcutta Press, and used to contribute frequently to the columns of the *Hindu Intelligencer*, the *Literary Gazette* and the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*. On the establishment of the Bethune Society he became one of its active members, and was not only one of its lecturers but also used to take a leading part in the discussions at its meetings. He was for a short time on the staff of this paper, when we first took charge of it. The late Dr. Duff was very kind to him and helped him in obtaining an Assistant Commissionership in the Central Provinces under Sir Richard Temple. He discharged his new duties with great ability. He did not, however, give up his literary habits. He occasionally delivered lectures at some of the public institutions in the Central Provinces, and used occasionally to contribute to the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*. His last literary effort was an essay on Caste, which we acknowledged a few months back. He was suffering for some time from a complication of diseases. He had just completed 51 years of age. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following abstract of Dr. Richardson's lecture on drinking:

"Recently Dr. B. W. Richardson delivered a lecture to a large audience in Exeter Hall on the scientific arguments for and against moderate drinking. He said science spoke often in parables. In early days Bacchus, the god of wine, subdued the world to the furthest of the Indies, and was drawn in a chariot by tigers; he was surrounded by deformed demons, was followed by the Muses, was crowned with ivy, invented all such religious rites as were frantic, corrupt, and cruel, gained the power of striking men with frenzies, and tore to pieces Pentheus, the inquisitive, and Orpheus, the civiliser. That was an allegory invented while wine was young and before its stronger allies, brandy, rum, gin, and whisky were known. It showed that all the customs of drinking wine were founded on passion or sentiment. Science spoke with equal clearness in proverb through his noblest representatives. Solomon had declared that wine is a mocker and strong drink raging. Seneca, the Roman, held that to argue that a man might take wine and retain a right frame of mind was as bad as to argue that he might take poison and not die, or the juice of the poppy and not sleep. Demosthenes affirmed that to drink well was the property of a sponge and not of man. For ages wine was looked upon as a distinct drink, and apart altogether from water. Strong wine would take fire, while water quenched it. Wine when drank made the face flush, the eyes sparkle, the heart leap, the pulse sharp and veins full; but water did none of these things. Wine set all the passions aglow, and made the reason dull, while water left reason clear. It also made many claims on the drinker, which was not the case with water. It was customary to pay a fabulous price for wine, which, after all, was but water. A dozen of champagne, bought at a cost of £5 10s, consisted, when it was all measured out, of 300oz., or 15 pints of fluid, of which 13¼ were pure water, the rest ardent spirit with a little carbonic acid, some colouring matter like burnt sugar, a light flavouring ether in almost infinitesimal proportion, and a trace of cinder stuff. Every child, if not perverted, lived without alcohol, grew up without it, spent the happiest part of life without it, and grew in strength. The course of life was about 60 years, the first fourth of which was the most dangerous, yet the child went through it without danger, and did not partake of alcohol. Why not traverse the remainder of life without it? There were some who were forced to live without it, yet they did not fall or die in consequence. There was not a single illustration where a man died through the want of alcohol. There was no structure in the body made from alcohol, and there was none of it found in the healthy body. All proof showed that alcohol was entirely alien to the structure, it undermined and destroyed it. Milk was the standard food of man, and gave warmth to the body. Directly the most appreciable influence from alcohol was felt a great deal was done. All the minute blood vessels that let the blood pass through them into the extreme parts of the body were reduced in power so that they filled with blood, the face got flushed as well as the brains and lungs; the breathing became quick, the heart became quicker in its beating some four strokes a minute or at the rate of 5,769 extra strokes in an entire day. If a man became intemperate at 20 years of age, he would only live 15¼ years instead of 44 years. Among men who were engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, the temptation to intemperance told with such force that 138 of them died in a proportion to a mean of 100 following other occupations. Out of every 100 persons taken to Colney Hatch Asylum in one year, 40 were taken from insanity directly or indirectly produced by drink. Out of 900 inquests held in one year in central Middlesex on persons who had died from violence, one-half of these were due to the effects of drink. In England, in 1876, as many as 1,129 deaths recorded against drink were directly the persons dying in drink; while the deaths, direct or indirect due to the same cause were 14,710 wholly due and 24,566 partially due to alcohol making a total of 39 287. If those who said that to wine moderately used notwithstanding all its dangers was due the sustainment of current power intellectually and physically, then it followed that those who abstained were intellectually and physically inferior to those who called themselves moderate drinkers. The proof lay with those who made the proposition, and he was content to leave the proof with history. He was of opinion that science gave no countenance to the use of strong drink in any sense except medically and under scientific direction.

We hope these remarks will not be lost upon our countrymen, who consider the use of alcohol essential to health.

THE NUMBER of trade dollars that have been coined, chiefly for China, by the United States is 35,959,360. It seems that the Chinese Empire is entirely dependent on foreign coins, all efforts to induce its Government to establish a mint having failed, and the number of these coins has been gradually increasing for several years past.

THE BANGALORE AGRICULTURAL FARM is to be abolished. It is said that it has proved a failure. Mr. Gordon did not it would seem recommend its total abolition, but proposed its location on some centrical spot. The Government of India has however resolved upon its abolition altogether. We believe this measure has been undertaken as a part of the general scheme of retrenchments now going on in Mysore.

THE SUITABILITY of the soil of Perak for planting enterprise seems to be exciting more and more attention every day. We read that five or six more planters from Ceylon are now in the state examining its soil. Johore also is following suit. The Maharaja has offered Mr. Buchan, Private Secretary of the Governor of Ceylon, and formerly a planter, £1,000 a year to become a sort of Minister of Lands for Johore, and he is expected there in the beginning of this year, accompained by four or five more planters, to explore the territory

A REMARKABLE instance of spontaneous combustion is mentioned by a correspondent of a scientific contemporary, in which a house in Caracas narrowly escaped being set on fire through the sudden outburst of flame from a large wasps' nest in a closet under the roof. Although the weather was intensely hot, the position of the nest, under a roof composed of tiles and thick layers of earth, was such as to preclude the possibility of the fire having originated through solar heat. Suddenly thick smoke was observed to issue from the closet; and, had not immediate steps been taken to arrest the spread of the fire, a serious conflagration might have resulted from the combustible nature of the wax-cells of the nest. Similar occurrences are described as being very frequently observed in Venezuela

TUESDAY, 21ST JANUARY.

A NEW process of obtaining the saccharine juice from the sugarcane has lately been invented by a Mr. A Bonnefin, of Mauritius, who endeavoured, without success, to get his invention taken up in the island. He then went to England, and has succeeded in selling his process to a company for £32,000. The principal feature of the invention appears to be that the canes, instead of being passed entire through the crushing rollers, are first sawn up by vertical and horizontal saws into very small pieces, the result of which is said to be that not only is the power required to make a given quantity of sugar reduced by three-fourths, but, moreover, there is hardly any juice left in the cane trash. It is well known that the loss of juice in the "bagasee," or cane trash, has hitherto been very large; and it seems, by the new process, to be reduced to a minimum.

THE INDIAN AGRICULTURIST says that a substance having the properties of India-rubber and gutta percha has been derived of late from the bully tree, on the banks of the Amazon and Orinoco. It is called balata. It is tasteless, gives out an agreeable odour on being warmed, may be cut like gutta percha, is tough and leathery, is remarkably flexible, and far more elastic than its rivals. It becomes strongly electrified by friction, and is a better insulator of heat and electricity than gutta percha.

IF THE PIONEER'S version of the reasons of Mr. McMinn's transfer to the Central Provinces be correct, the Government of the North West Provinces cuts a sorry figure in the business. The Allahabad journal says:

"The Government of India considers that there were defects in the practical working of the relief system in the Agra district at one period of the scarcity; that Mr. McMinn was an excitable man with warm sympathies, who, in the absence of specific instructions from his Collector, took measures on his own responsibility for relieving distress, and so incurred Mr. Lawrence's resentment; that a strained relationship was thus established between them and that under the circumstances it is hardly a matter of surprise that Mr. McMinn should have formed an exaggerated estimate of the amount of mismanagement that was going on. The Government of India concludes that Mr. McMinn would have proved a useful condjutor in relief affairs if he had been treated by the Collector with judgment and confidence in the beginning of the troubles. The Government of India, we understand holds this view of the case, concurrently with a belief that Mr. McMinn failed to render the Collector that loyal co-operation which it was his plain duty to afford, that he assumed the position of a critic instead of giving practical assistance in the presence of very difficult circumstances and that he permitted himself to make unfounded and exaggerated statements.'

So, Mr. McMinn is transferred. Has any notice been taken of the grave dereliction of duty on the part of the Collector?

MRS. BESANT, joint author of the Fruits of Philosophy, thus writes to the *National Reformer* regarding India:

"On the whole glancing over the present state of affairs we can scarcely congratulate ourselves on India as it is. Yet we cannot now simply try to throw off our responsibility; we cannot, having seized India, now fling it aside. What is our duty to this great land, how may we best remedy our crimes in the past? The answer comes in one word, "Liberty." Train India for freedom; educate India for self-government. Do not only proclaim that Indians shall be eligible for the high places of the State; place them there. Let Indian judges administer justice; let Indian officers rise to high command; let Indian civil servants win the prizes of administration. Let Indians be taken into the ruling council, and let the imposition of taxation pass into native hands. They understand the needs and the capabilities of their own people better than we do, and would be able to raise more money while inflicting less suffering. The work cannot be done in a day, but it might be begun. The steady resistance of English officialism must be overborne; the endeavour to keep all highly-paid places in English hands must be defeated. Unhappily, the will is wanting, not the power. In the old days Indian institutions were representative; let the old genius of native rule be revivified and let a system of representative government gradually replace the centralised despotism of our present sway."

THE BENARES STAR has the following paragraph:

"Lord Lytton's visit to the Amritsar Golden Temple has not been without an event. His Lordship did not take off his shoes at the Temple. This created a great indignation among the Sikh community, and the High priest is said to have 'remonstrated against this breach of custom.'"

A COMMERCIAL correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes that a committee of London bankers have been discussing the question of the usance of Indian bills, and have come to the conclusion that the six months' period should be reduced to four, in consideration of the quantity of produce which now comes by the Suez Canal. The Eastern banks are stated to be in favor of the change also, but unanimity of action is not yet assured.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT gives the following statement of the strength of the Parliamentary parties of the United Kingdom:

"Analysing the composition of the parties in the House, it appears that the total Government regular vote is 347 members, a solid phalanx. On the opposite side of the House the array is very diverse. The regular opposition of English and Scotch members numbers 231. Then there are the Irish non-Conservative members numbering 65, and after that there come 50 nondescripts like Mr. Roebuck, Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Yeaman. Comparing the regular Conservative vote, 357, with the regular Opposition vote, 231, the Government have a majority of 116. Now in the late division the possible number of votes was 648 and out of these 589 were recorded or paired, were Conservatives, 18 regular opposition, 26 Irish non- and 59 were absent unpaired. Of the 59 absentees 14 Conservatives, and 1 nondescript. The majority consisted of 345 members, including tellers and 15 pairs,—viz, 333 Conservatives; 4 regular opposition; 6 Irish non-Conservatives; 2 nondescripts; total 345. The Opposition minority consisted of 244 members, including tellers and 15 pairs, and was composed as follows:—Regular opposition 209, Irish non-Conservatives 34, Conservative 1, total 244. So that by this manipulation of the figures it seems that the Government only got eight in excess of their staple majority; and a similar analysis of previous divisions shows that the opposition is steadily increasing in solidity and strength."

Still there is no fair balance of power between the Conservatives and Liberals.

THE SAME WRITER says:

Political life in England is perhaps sufficiently onerous already, and he must be a thickskinned man who takes a front place in Parliament; but to be branded as downright liars is a new thing in Parliament. It is to be correct, a revival of an old bag custom which can only excite disgust in the minds of imperial people; and it is to be hoped that it will not continue. The accusation, however, is one of the signs of the times; and I have frequently had to comment of late upon the unbridled and unscrupulous rancour which has been growing up among political men.

Public men in England are imitating the Congress men of America. We hope the contagion will not spread to India.

THE WORLD has the following :

"The Prince of Wales and Dr. Lyon Playfair were standing near a cauldron containing lead, which was boiling at white heat. 'Has your Royal Highness any faith in science?' said the Doctor. 'Certainly,' replied the Prince. 'Will you, then, place your hand in the boiling metal, and ladle out a portion of it?' 'Do you tell me to do this?' asked the Prince. 'I do' replied the Doctor. The Prince then ladled out some of the boiling lead with his hand, without sustaining any injury. It is a well-known scientific fact that the human hand may be placed uninjured in lead boiling white heat being protected from any harm by the moisture of the skin. Should the lead be at a perceptibly lower temperature, the effect need not be described. After this, let no one underrate the courage of the Prince of Wales.

SIR MADHAVA RAO in laying the foundation-stone of the new College at Baroda made the following remarks :

"The education of the masses is certainly very important. But my profound conviction is that the higher education, though necessarily of a small number, is still more important in the present condition and circumstances of India! I feel convinced that one Native to whom high education has been imparted at an expense of Rs. 1,000, contributes infinitely more to the general progress of the community than 333 Natives, only slightly or superficially educated at a charge of Rs. 3 per head. I purposely put it in the dry arithmetical form. The truth is, a certain force is required to break the iron chains of intellectual bondage, and mere elementary education fails to generate the required force. In this connection I am reminded of a simple apparatus known as the hydraulic bellows. This illustrates how a large mass of water may be made to press upwards by means of a small quantity of the element, provided this small quantity is maintained at a much higher level than the mass. The force exerted by the high yet thin column is immeasurably multiplied on the mass below. Just so in regard to education. I have availed myself of this opportunity to give expression to my conviction in this respect all the more readily, because there seems to be latterly a disposition in certain parts of India to advocate breadth of education at the expense of its elevation. This is neither the time nor the place to enter into any argument or controversy on the subject. I have simply expressed my personal conviction, and will only assure you that it is the result of careful observation and reflection, and of some Native insight into the conditions of the problem. While, then, we extend ourselves commensurately with our resources to give a lateral expansion to education, we recognize even the superior importance of a vertical development of the same."

Well said.

GERMANY it seems intends to return to unbending protection. It is stated that Prince Bismarck has addressed a letter to the Imperial Parliament, every sentence of which sounds like the death-knell of free-trade. Having closely examined the financial condition of Germany, and pointed out that the Empire is free from any embarrassing engagements with foreign Powers—except the minor States of Belgium and Switzerland—the Chancellor advises the German States to construct a tariff system for themselves on the principle of general protection, or the liability of all imported goods to duty. The effects of this policy, if it is finally carried into execution, will not be limited to Germany, and will render the duties of the champions of free-trade pure and simple more difficult than ever.

THE PHRASE "Perish India!" has provoked a correspondence—not by any means the first. Mr. E. A. Freeman has written to the London *Daily News* declaring that the expression was as uttered by him merely an instance of the logical *reductio ad impossibile*, and that what he meant, was that it would be better for England to lose India than to desert the first principles of morality and justice in international policy—the argument, of course, being, that it was equally monstrous to speak of her as losing either.

THURSDAY 23RD JANUARY.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent :

"Some one is said to have exclaimed, "Oh that mine enemy would write a book! And fully appreciating the advantage of the contingency wished for, I have been long looking out for a composition in Bengalee by an Englishman out of Bengal, to enable me to make a successful rejoinder to the gibes and taunts of rampant Anglo-Saxons, who delight to pick holes in the English of Anglo-Bengalee students. Chance has at length thrown in my way an exquisite piece of Bengalee composition—not a travesty by a scoffer or a wag, but a genuine production [Khas Relatee] from the pen of an Englishman, printed and published in England, and circulated for the information of Bengalees. Here is the morceau.

ডাক্তর ব্রেট সাহেবের ফস্‌ফোদেন্‌ নামক ঔষধ।

এই যে স্পষ্ট রূপে বুঝা যায় অতি আবশ্যক হয়, যে, কালের দীর্ঘতা যাহাতে এই (ফস্‌ফোদেন) ঔষধ প্রয়োজনীয় হয় বিবিধ আছে প্রত্যেক রোগীর অবস্থানুসারে। বিশেষতঃ, অন্য সকল বৃত্তান্ত সমান হইলে, যেমত রোগ চিরকালীন হইয়া থাকে ও যেমত পীড়িত ব্যক্তি তীক্ষ্ণসানবিশিষ্ট হয় তেমন দীর্ঘকাল পর্য্যন্ত এই ঔষধ খাওয়া কর্ত্তব্য।

উক্ত ঔষধের বিধিপত্র।

কিঞ্চিৎ অপাক বা অজীর্ণতা হইলে, কিম্বা কলেজা কিঞ্চিৎ পীড়িত হইলে, অথবা শিরাশক্তি থাকিলে, তবে ঔষধের দুই-চামচ্‌ভর দুই বার প্রত্যহ খাওয়া উচিত।

কিন্তু বিরামী অতি ভারী ও দীর্ঘকাল স্থায়ী হইলে, তাহাতে পীড়িত ব্যক্তিকে দুই চামচ্‌ভর তিনবার প্রতিদিন খাইতে হইবে।

এই ঔষধ এক ঘড়ি খানা খাইবার পূর্ব্বে, অথবা দুই ঘড়ি আহার খাইবার পরে খাওয়া কর্ত্তব্য হয়। জলেতে বা মিশ্রত হইয়া, বা শুদ্ধ ও একাকী হইয়া, উক্ত ঔষধ খাদনীয় হয়। সাবধান হও যে ঔষধ কাজে লাগাইবার পরে আপনার সিসিতে ছিপি তৎক্ষণাৎ উত্তম রূপে স্থাপিত যায়।

A CORRESPONDENT says that there is a rumour in Dacca and its vicinity that Newab Abdul Gunny has proposed to advance funds to expedite the construction of the 60 miles of metre-gauge railway connecting Dacca with Mymensing, and that the Director of State Railways has already left his headquarters to make the preliminary arrangements previous to commencing work. The cost of construction alone including permanent way materials will, it is estimated, come to about forty lakhs of rupees, and another outlay of rupees 30 lakhs will be required for rolling stock and station arrangements. The writer wishes to know whether his information is correct. He also suggests that for such light railways native engineers may be safely employed, as from the knowledge and experience of business they have evinced by their satisfactory performance of works which were entrusted to them, they have established a kind of claim to such preference.

WE HAVE been requested to notice the serious injury threatened to a village named Baragram near Maimari in the Burdwan district by a breach in the protective embankment caused by the overflowing of the Damudar during the last rains. If it is not repaired in time before the next rains set in a populous village will be converted into a waste. The inhabitants of the village have brought the matter to the notice of the Executive Engineer, N. D. E division and we hope timely action will be taken regarding it.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is a subscriber to the Hindu Family Annunity Fund, requests us to publish the following :

1st. That the expenditure on the head of establishment may be curtailed if the Directors can do so without interfering with its efficiency.

2nd. It is also worth consideration, that when there is a decrease of Town subscribers, the disbursement, under the head of medical fees, should be reasonably reduced.

3rd. The printing charges seem to be rather too high as shewn in the Budget Estimate for 1879-80, the directors may be solicited to consider on this head as well, if it admits of any reduction.

4th. Particular attention is invited to the enhancement of the interest, the present rate is so low as only 3½ per cent. much larger income may be received on this head, if the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and the members generally will kindly unite and exert themselves in such a noble cause for the benefit of the widows, and orphans who are interested.

FRIDAY, 24TH JANUARY.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. H. F. Blanford, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has recently returned from a tour on the continent, in the course of which he made arrangements for obtaining copies of the rainfall registers in Mr. Hermann von Schlagintweit's possession, and also inspected several Meteorological establishments in Belgium, Germany and Austria. The portions of the rainfall registers thus secured are required to supplement those of the rainfall of India in past years which have been already collected from other sources.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has confirmed certain arrangements lately submitted for his approval by the Government of India, for the revision of the graded establishment of the educational department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. By these arrangements it appears that the final saving effected in the graded educational staff is Rs. 33,000 per annum, including the revival of the Directorship of Public Instruction.

A RUSSIAN Steamer has penetrated up the Oxus beyond the Affghan border on the left bank.

MR. BAZETT COLVIN C. S. has been re-appointed to the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, on the expiration of his present term of service therein.

WITH THE Secretary of State's sanction, an addition has been made to the Rules relative to the transmission of memorials to the Home Government. Rule XII. grants to Governments and administrations in India discretionary power to withhold under certain circumstances, the transmission of memorials. The present addition to the Rule adds to these circumstances the following :

"When a memorial is an appeal against an order of the Government of India, confirming a decision of a local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, or reduction of a Government Servant, whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month."

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THE LONDON DAILY NEWS publishes an indignant letter from Mr. Forbes in reply to the official denial of his telegram stating that differences existed between the Indian and Home Governments. Mr. Forbes says he has been utilized and then thrown over. But why did he allow himself to be sold? What did he sell himself for?

A CURIOUS INCIDENT has occurred in England. Summonses for assault, we read, have been taken out against the Mayor and Chief Constable of Birmingham for expelling dissentients from the Affghan meeting. We anxiously await the result of this case. It will settle the rights of persons present at a public meeting.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* suggests the propriety of appointing the Financial Secretary and the Accountant General to be Directors of the Bank of Bengal *ex-officio*. The writer says :

"At present the election of Directors is left to the proprietors, and as many of these live far away, they are, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, principally represented by two or three local firms, and the public, who have a larger interest at stake than the proprietors, have no voice. The nomination of two ex-officio Government Directors would be a proper way of securing the representation and protection of the interests of the public as distinct from that of the proprietors and the Directors."

We entirely concur. We advocated this step sometime ago.

IT IS STATED that a correspondence has passed between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief as to unpreparedness shown by some of the Military Departments in the campaign. The Commander-in-Chief it is said disavows all responsibility in the matter. We hope the whole matter will be sifted to the bottom.

SATURDAY, 25TH JANUARY.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the *Krishi Twatta*, a journal devoted to agriculture. The first number is no criterion, but it is a good number. The proprietor of the Paikpara Nursery is the projector of the periodical. We would recommend him to make Mr. Knight's *Agriculturist* his model.

SOME OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES seem to have discovered a mare's nest. They say that the Calcutta Municipality has just come upon a deficit of a lakh and a half, which had not been included in the Budget for this year. This is a grievous mistake. The whole amount was foreseen and provided for in the Budget. It forms a part of the heavy deficits bequeathed by Mr. Metcalfe.

WE REGRET exceedingly to learn that a very promising young man has been snatched away by death. Babu Jadub Chunder Bose was a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta Medical College and held before his death the post of Assistant-Professor of Physical Science in the Hooghly College. He compiled a handy manual of Chemistry in Bengali.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy returned His Highness the Maharajah Scindia's visit on Thursday afternoon at 5 P. M.

MR. GLADSTONE has sent the following reply to the Vernacular Press Act Committee of the Indian Association in reply to the address presented to the ex-premier by that body on behalf of the public meeting held at the Town Hall in September last, 1878 :

73, Harley Street, 18th December, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the address which has been signed with your name, and which the Association has done me the honor to present to me.

I beg to assure you that my convictions regarding the Indian Vernacular Press Act are unaltered, and that I shall be desirous to give all the attention in my power to the working of that most unhappy measure, with a view to the limitation, if possible, of the mischiefs it is calculated to produce.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obdt. and faithful servant,
(Sd.) W. E. GLADSTONE.

To the Chairman,
Vernacular Press Act Committee.

THE PROFESSORSHIP of Vernacular Literature in the Madras College, which had become vacant by the death of Mr. Walter Joyes, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Seshagiri Sastri, M. A., with the new title of Superintendent of Vernacular Studies, but the salary of the appointment has been reduced. We are surprised 1stly that the appointment was hitherto held by a European, and 2ndly that the salary has been reduced.

IT IS STATED that the Czar of Russia has written an autograph letter to Her Majesty, expressing his sympathy and condolence on the demise of Princess Alice, and adding a hope that the relations between England and Russia may be soon restored to their former cordial footing.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following complaint against the License Tax :

"In the district of 24-Pergunnahs, proprietors of hauts bazars and gunjes have been assessed under the License Tax Act, upon the income which they derive from them and for

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while they are paying the Road and Public Works Cesses They had objected and appealed but their objections were over-ruled and the appeal rejected. Now I ask you Mr Editor, are such assessments legal? When the Road and Public Works Cess Acts were passed, the income which the proprietors of hauts &c. derived from them were considered as rents arising from land, and they were compelled to pay the above cesses upon the said income. After the passing of the License Tax Act, the same income which was considered before, as rents arising from lands is now considered as profits accruing from "trades dealings and industry." Assuming the latter supposition to be correct, then why are the Road and Public Works Cesses imposed upon incomes which are derived from Trades &c. Is there any trader in the Mofussil, who pays the above cesses upon the income which he derives from his trade? Then why should the zemindars be compelled to do what is not done even in the case of any petty trader? The object of the License Tax Act is to tax trades dealings and industry and not lands and the profits accruing from them. The income which the owners of hauts &c. derive from them are either rents arising from lands or profits accruing from trade, but it cannot be both at the same time and taxed in both ways.

Yours &c.,
A MOFUSSILITE.

Our correspondent is correct. Under the law persons who live upon rent are not liable to the License Tax. In Calcutta alone the owners of markets are liable to assessment. Our correspondent should appeal to Government.

THE BRAHMAS of Calcutta are now divided into three sects, and all of them celebrated with *eclat* the last anniversary of the Samaj.

WE ARE requested to mention that Kaviraj Benodilal Sen has received the promise of the following contributions in aid of his projected Ayur-Veda School:

Raja Poorna Chandra Roy, Suwarapoli	Rs 4000
Pandit Jibananda Vidiasagar M. A., Sanskrit College, Calcutta	,, 500

THERE WERE 321 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 18th January, of which 22 were from cholera, 16 from small-pox, 127 from fever, 52 from bowel complaints, 13 from lung diseases, 11 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born and four persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatic and mixed races was 15.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned periodicals and publications:—1. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1877-78. 2. Report on Publications issued and registered in the several Provinces of British India during the year 1877. 3. Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co's Bengal Directory for 1879. 4. Report on the Calcutta Public Library for 1878. 5. Journal of the National Indian Association, for January, 1879. 6. The Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Vol. I. No. 3, January 1879. 7. Aryadarsana—a monthly Bengali journal and Review. Vol. IV. Nos. 10, 11 and 12. 8. Life of John Stuart Mill, in Bengali, by Jogendranath Banerjea, Bidyabhoosun, M. A. 9. Proceedings of the Sarasat Society, Dacca. 10. Report on the administration of the Land Revenue Department, Central Provinces, for 1877-78.

WE ARE requested to mention that a General Meeting of the National Indian Association, Bengal Branch, will be held at the Dalhousie Institute, on Monday the 27th instant, at 5 P. M, to receive the Report of the Committee for the past year. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, will preside.

WE HEAR that Mr. Whinfield will succeed Mr. H. S. Beadon as Collector of Cuttack.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 20th *January*—Latest advices from the Cape announce that Cetewayo has replied to a message from Sir Bartle Frere assenting to some demands, but asking time to consider others. This has been positively refused, and Cetewayo is now massing troops.

21st—The trial of the Directors of the Glasgow Bank has commenced.

22*nd*—The Secretary of State for India has permitted unemployed major-generals of the late Indian Artillery to remain unemployed in India three years after promotion.

23*rd*—A Conservative has been elected for North Norfolk by a large majority. The Accountant of the City of Glasgow Bank, to-day testified that he prepared accurate balance sheets of the banks accounts, which were altered in red ink, under the direction of Messrs. Potter and Stronatch, the alterations enormously understate the banks liability.

24*th*.—The Manchester Cotton Manufacture Conference has agreed to a resolution in favor of the abolition of the Indian import duties.

Berlin, 23*rd January*—The Lower House has passed a resolution, condemning Prince Bismarck's new Parliamentary Discipline Bill, which is aimed against the Socialists.

St. Petersburgh, 19th *January*—The semi-official *Agence Russe* announces that the Great Powers have assented to the extension of the functions of the Roumelian Commission.

22nd.—The signing of the definitive treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey is delayed because the former insists upon the subordination of the Berlin Treaty to the definitive treaty of the peace. The Chinese minister Chunghow, in presenting his credentials alluded to the 200 years friendship that has existed between Russia and China which he said are destined to form one.

Paris 20*th January*.—In consequence of a compromise between the Ministry and the Republican leaders, the Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 223 against 121, notwithstanding the opposition from the Extreme Left.

20*th*.—The ministerial compromise is expected to involve some alterations amongst officials.

22*nd*.—The Minister for Agricultural and Commerce has resigned.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1879.

THE WAR.

THERE is a lull in the news from the seat of war. In one sense we may say the campaign is or ought to be over. Our Government has now got nearly all that it wanted. But there seems to be an impression that a further forward movement is still contemplated. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* hears that the old restrictions on war telegrams have been re-imposed, and this circumstance he takes as an indication that some further forward movement at an early date is in contemplation. We are, however, disposed to think that the object may be other than a further prosecution of the war. Peace negociations we believe have commenced. We do not know whether Yakub Khan as the Ruler of Affghansthan has been acknowledged by our Government, but there can be no doubt that negociations are going on with the Sirdars or Chiefs, who have made submission. Our contemporary says: "Ample time has now been allowed Yakub Khan to submit, and every opportunity has been afforded him for the purpose, but he has made no sign, and under these circumstances an advance on the capital, advisable in any case, becomes, of course, indispensable, if the present dead lock is not to be of indefinite duration. All that was to be gained from a political point of view by a halt at Jelalabad has been achieved, every Chief of importance in the neighbourhood having come in, and there is, moreover, every prospect of the unusually mild winter we have had being succeeded by an early spring. It is time, then, that preparations for the occupation of the Kabul passes were commenced, and there is nothing to prevent the first dispositions for this purpose being made at once. We may probably, therefore, expect to hear of an advance to the neighbourhood of the Gandamak Pass by a portion of Sir Sam Browne's force within the next fortnight or so." The surmise is reasonable, if the negociations fall through. But from what we hear the chiefs are not disposed to carry on the war. They see the futility of it. The state of Affghansthan is utterly disorganized; the troops are discontented, indeed many have deserted; the council is divided, the treasury is empty, while the flight of Shere Ali has crushed all hopes of resistance to British arms. Under the circumstances there is little likelihood of the continuance of the war. If Yakub Khan and his advisers are wise, they ought not to hesitate to make peace. In saying this we do not enter into the equities of the war, but take things as they are.

The conclusion of the peace depends upon the attitude of Russia. If the Amir gets promise of assistance from the Czar, he will return to his country and fight. Otherwise it is doubtful whether he will return to Affghansthan. We have received authentic information to the effect that the Amir has not proceeded to St. Petersburgh. He has taken up his quarters at a place near Turkisthan, and has sent messengers to Tashkend. He is awaiting reply, and probably this is the reason of the hesitation of Yakub Khan to conclude peace at once. But Russia, we are glad to learn, has been quite unreserved in the matter. We believe a despatch was received by the Government by the last mail from the India Office to the effect that the Czar has given an assurance to Her Majesty the Queen, that he will not meddle in the affairs of Affghansthan. It appears that Count Schouvaloff has been chiefly instrumental in promoting good feeling between Russia and England. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* has the following on the subject:

According to the last accounts from St. Petersburg a peaceful policy has now obtained the ascendency there, and the differences which had arisen with England about the recall of the Russian mission from Cabul are regarded as settled. It is even stoutly maintained that from the beginning there never was any real difference, but only a misunderstanding. The Russian Government was ready to recall not only its envoy, but the whole mission, and was only interested in securing that the latter should not leave till its main object, which was to establish commercial relations between Turkestan and Afghanistan, had been sufficiently matured. The desire, however, to cultivate friendly relations with England is stronger than the wish to develope commercial intercourse with Afghanistan, and therefore the mission as well as the envoy will be recalled. Count Schouvaloff gets the credit of having mainly contributed to this result, having represented to his Government in the strongest possible manner the serious consequences that might follow if the misunderstanding were not properly cleared up. The declaration of Sir Stafford Northcote in Parliament came very opportunely to lend additional weight to these representations. Count Schouvaloff besides considered himself as placed by the mistake committed by the Russian Government in a false and untenable position, and doubted whether he could retain his post unless the misunderstanding to which he has innocently been a party was removed.

The correspondent gives another version of the story. He says: "The news reached St. Petersburg that, owing to the rapid advance of the British expeditionary force, the position of the Ameer was becoming more and more precarious, and that though the report about his having fled to Turkestan might be premature, it might still foreshadow a coming event, all the discontented elements in the northwest having eagerly seized the opportunity of shaking off the Ameer's rule. In such a precarious state of things, about which the Russian Government was sooner and better informed than any one else could be the value of a mission in Afganistan assumed a very problematic aspect, threatening in the further development in the course of affairs there to become even a source of embarrassment and unpleasant complications. By consenting, however, to the withdrawal of the mission, Russia could make appear as a gracious concession to England what in reality was, if not a necessity, at least a timely precaution in her own interest. Again, the news reaching us of the internal state of that country is of such a nature as to make intelligible the change to a somewhat pacific tendency on the part of the Government." Be the reason what it may one thing is certain that Russia is not going to assist the Amir, and the moment this fact becomes known in Affghansthan, it is sure to hasten peace.

What terms have been proposed by our Government we do not know. But we believe it has no intention of annexing the whole country of Affghansthan. If it had any such intention, it could not we fear carry it out. It would be such a troublesome, expensive, and harassing undertaking that it would not pay it if it were to embark in it. Our Government proposes to command the passes in order to be in a better position to repel future aggression, and if the Affghan Government will concede this point, probably there will be no difficulty in the way of a pacific settlement of the dispute between our Government and Affghansthan. But even if the passes be occupied by us, we are afraid it will not be a simple job. No faith can be placed in the peaceful intentions of the border tribes, in the stability of Affghan rule, in the honesty of Russia. The tribes that are most friendly to-day may betray us to-morrow. There is no element of certainty in Affghan rule. Each for himself and God for us all, is the motto of the Affghan chiefs. As for Russia she is too independent to be depended upon. How often has she pledged neutrality in Affghan affairs, and yet how often has she broken her plighted faith? The occupation of the passes by our troops will not we fear put an end to future quarrels and complications. The only practical result will be the increase of burdens upon India. The maintenance of the passes will require additional troops, officers, and arrangements, and the poor tax-payers of India are to be sacrificed for the sake of the "spirited foreign policy" of England.

IS INDIA A BURDEN ON ENGLAND?

IN the debate on the defrayal of the cost of the Affghan War from the revenues of India

the Ministry, failing to prove that the war was an Indian undertaking, unconnected with the European or imperial policy of England, shifted their ground and argued that they had embarked in it solely for the defence of India. Lord George Hamilton in taking up that position argued that if India had not been concerned England would not have troubled herself about Russian designs against Turkey or about Russian progress in Asia. Our contemporary of the *Englishman*, who we are sorry to observe, supports the policy of the Government to charge the Indian revenue with the expenses of the Affghan War, takes the same view, and says, "to argue that because the Affghan war is a consequence of the policy of England on the Eastern question, therefore England, and not India, ought to pay for it, is simply to invite the unanswerable rejoinder that, but for the necessity of defending India, the Eastern question would have no existence at all for England." Suppose the Eastern Question were eliminated from England's programme, what would be her political position? Is not India the brightest jewel in her diadem, and if it were filched, would she not be robbed of one of the principal sources of her power, wealth, and glory? Take the history of British progress in India. Has it cost England a shilling? A private company of merchants, who came out to trade in the East, founded the Indian empire chiefly with the aid of its people. It is true that it was English intelligence, energy and enterprize, which paved the way of the English nation in the East, but if they had not been seconded by the Indians, who gave their treasures, their arms, their physical strength, their intellectual aid, and moral sympathy and support, we doubt whether the acquisition of India by England would have been an easy task. The Indians played the same part in inviting the English to India that the English people played in inviting the Prince of Orange to England. Having obtained a footing in India the English have gradually extended their dominions, which now embrace almost the whole continent of India. But the acquisition and extension of her empire in India have not we repeat cost England one shilling. On the contrary just consider the advantages, which England has derived from her connection with India. View the question from a military point of view, and what do we find? We find that India has been the best school for the English soldier. It was in India, the Iron Duke, the hero of Waterloo, the conqueror of Napolean, had his training; it was in India many of the Crimean heroes first fleshed their swords; it was in India the veteran soldier, to whom all England turned the other day as the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, should a war break out with Russia, was schooled and nurtured. This point was very ably enforced by His Grace the Duke of Argyll in his correspondence with Viscount Cardwell on the subject of the Home military charges of India. His Grace wrote:

"But I have further to point out that all arguments which imply that India is nothing, but a burden and a cause of embarrassment in military affairs, are arguments inconsistent with many notorious facts— with the anxiety of officers to secure Indian employment, and with the advantages which Indian exigencies afford in the way of augmentations and promotions in the army. It is well known that India offers the best, if not indeed the only training ground for the British army in time of European peace; that as Indian pay and allowances are much higher than those given to the army either at home, or when employed elsewhere abroad, Indian service is highly popular in the army, and that in consequence of the liberal treatment which, up to the present time, the Government of that country has been enabled to bestow upon the officers and men, it has contributed one great inducement to members of both classes to enter the British army; and, moreover that under the new army organisation by which Her Majestey's Government hope to augment the military power of the country, and to save the expense of pensions by the introduction of a short service system and the establishment of a reserve, a very large, and certainly not the least valuable, portion of that reserve will consist of men whose entire military training and experience will have been acquired at the expense of the people of India."

Then take commerce. India forms a chief mart for the manufactured goods of the United Kingdom. But the money value of England's trade with India does not fully represent the benefit she derives in this respect. It ought to be measured by the number of hands employed in England and of Englishmen maintained in India in pursuit of this trade, by the number of ships which find work in consequence, by the impetus which it gives to the national industry of England. Again, hard pressed as the English people are, do not thousands of them find employment and living in India? How many of them have retired from this country with princely fortunes, which they spend among their own countrymen? The Indian Civil Service fosters hundreds of the best educated men of England; would they have found a suitable field in the rush of competition at home? Do all these facts shew that India is a burden upon England? We are not so ungrateful as to say that India has not benefitted, aye immensely by her connection with England. But India does not complain of that connection, whereas there are publicists and public men in England, who do complain of it, who do not hesitate to say that India is a burden upon her—not to say that there are some among them, who do not hesitate to cry out in what we cannot help considering a fit of mental aberration—PERISH INDIA! Then comes the question that if India is not a burden upon England, if the connection is mutually advantageous, why should not India bear a part of the cost of the Affghan war? This, however, has not been proposed, and it is not therefore necessary to discuss the question in this form. But how has England dealt with her Colonies? Does not England bear the cost of the Colonial Office, while the expenses of the India Office are charged to the Indian Treasury? Is not the cost of the Colonial garrisons paid chiefly from the English Treasury, while the Indian Treasury not only pays for the Indian garrison, but a good deal more besides? Further, were not all insurrectionary movements in the colonies met and suppressed at the cost of the imperial exchequer, while the cost of the Sepoy Mutiny had to be borne by the Indian Treasury? Did not the imperial exchequer meet the Alabama claims, and what was the cause of those claims? Were not the imperial interests of England in America at the bottom of this quarrel? Who paid the cost of the Ashantee war? Was it not England? and what was the cause? Because the imperial interests of England in Africa were at stake. But how often has India been sacrificed for the sake of the imperial exchequer? We will give some examples, which we may mention we had quoted on previous occasions. Thus in 1842 the China expeditionary force, consisting of two battalions of artillery, three companies of sappers, four regiments of European infantry, six regiments of native infantry and all the staff of the army were supplied from India. In 1855, two regiments of cavalry and two regiments of infantry were sent from India to reinforce the Crimean army. In 1856-57, the Persian expedition was drawn from India, to the extent of—2 troops, 3 battalions, and 5 companies of artillery, 2 companies sappers, 1 regiment European cavalry, three regiments European infantry, 3 regiments and 3 squadrons native cavalry, 8 regiments native infantry, and Commander and staff. In 1859-60' another China expeditionary force was reinforced from India by four batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, a company of sappers, six regiments of European infantry, two regiments of native cavalry, 11 regiments of native infantry, and a considerable portion of the staff. In 1860, two regiments were sent from India to New Zealand. In 1861, another regiment was afforded to the same colony. In 1867, the army for the invasion of Abyssinia was (mainly) drawn from India, including:—5 batteries artillery, 1 company engineers, 6 company sappers, I regiment European cavalry, 4 Regiments Native cavalry, 4 regiments European infantry, 8 regiments and 1 company native infantry. Cooly corps, army works corps, and Commander and staff. Only on three occasions were re-inforcements sent from England to India, *viz*, for the Sutlej campaign of 1846, the Punjab campaign of 1849, and the Mutiny campaign of 1857-58. In every instance in which reinforcement from England were sent to India, the whole pay of the troops so sent was charged to India from the moment of their departure from the shores of England. On the other hand, when India has been called on to provide troops for foreign expeditions, it has been the general practice to charge the ordinary pay of the troops to the Indian exchequer during their absence from India. In the very last case (the Abyssinian War) the ordinary pay of the troops, both European and Native, furnished to that expedition, was paid out of Indian revenues. But is this unrighteous course to go on for ever? Does the national conscience of England feel no qualms? Is it right that the people of India, who are too poor to pay their own expenses, should be burdened for the sake of the imperial exchequer? We pause for a reply.

THE AFFGHAN WAR AND INDIAN FINANCE.

THE Parliamentary vote upon the appropriation of the Indian revenue to the defrayal of the expenses of the Affghan War was chiefly based upon the statement of the Under-Secretary of State that India could well afford to pay the same. Mr. Stanhope said, that the Government of India had calculated the cost of the War, up to the 31st March next at £1,200,000, of which £950,000 or say one million would be paid during this year, and the balance will be included in the next year's budget. Of course it is impossible to say what will be the ultimate cost of the Affghan War. If it should become a protracted war, the cost would necessarily be much greater. But the Under-Secretary of State did not mention one thing. He gave no idea of the probable addition to the permanent charges of India on account of the extension of the frontier. Already 15,000 men have been added to the Native army, which means an additional expenditure of a quarter of a million per annum. But on this point the Under-Secretary was wholly silent. He simply dwelt upon the cost of the campaign. He thus described the position of the financial position of India: "In August last he stated that the estimate of surplus, made up in the previous April, was £2,150,000 for the current year. Since that time many circumstances had occurred considerably to alter the position. In the first place there had been a depreciation in the value of silver which had caused, and was still causing, great anxiety; in the second place, there had been a large increase in the cost of the army, owing to the enhanced prices of provisions; and, lastly, the depression of trade had been considerable Taking all these circumstances into consideration, he was compelled to reduce the estimate of surplus at the close of the financial year from £2,500,000 to £1,550,000." In other words there was loss of revenue to the tune of about a million. Mr. Stanhope added, "the surplus being of the amount he had mentioned, it must be perfectly obvious that the Indian Government could pay the whole cost of the war during the present year without adding a shilling to the taxation or the debt of the country; but it had been pointed out that we were pledged to form what was called a famine insurance fund. His information on this point was very scanty, and he could not definitely state the amount we were bound to provide for the purpose out of the surplus of the year." It is cheering to read that the cost of the Affghan War could be paid without recourse to additional taxation or debt, but the Under-Secretary of State was very guarded in his language. He confined himself only to the present year. Of course nobody apprehends that there would be fresh taxation within the current financial year, but there is a general belief that the country will be heavily taxed for the sake of the Affghan War. So England makes a war for the sake of Imperial glory, for the preservation of her national prestige, for the vindication of her name, fame, and character in Europe, and the poor people of India, who are almost starving owing to failure of crops, high prices of food-grains and depression of trade, are to be made to pay. This is British Justice!

It is edifying that the Under-Secretary of State could not state to Parliament what amount of revenue was pledged to the Famine Insurance Fund. If he had referred to the Budget he would have seen that it was a million and a half.

Mr. Stanhope said that a large sum had already been expended in the relief of famine, and that the amount now due and to be provided out of the surplus to fulfill the famine insurance pledges was £700,000. These figures, he thought, contained nothing to cause very serious alarm. But the Under-Secretary of State was quite bewildered when his figures were challenged by Mr. Gladstone. The ex-Premier said, "he understood his hon. friend to say that we had a surplus of £2,000,000, which unhappily, owing to various circumstances stood worse by £600,000 than when he made his statement." Then followed the following interpellations :

"Mr. Stanhope said that he stated the surplus to be £2,150,000, which was the estimate to the month of April. He said that it was likely to be reduced by the reduction of the salt duties, and that it was now £1,550,000.

Mr. Gladstone said that out of that sum, as explained by his hon. friend, £1,500,000 was pledged to a famine insurance. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend had, indeed, said that only £700,000 remained due to the famine insurance fund ; if so, it must be because he had already spent £800,000 upon famine. If so, out of what fund was hon. friend to pay the £900,000 which, according to his very sanguine estimate, was to be the charge for the war down to the end of the present financial year ? On the one side his hon. friend had got to his credit £1,550,000. On the other side he had applied £800,000 and was to apply £70,0000 more to the famine insurance fund.

Mr. Stanhope said he did not give the House the exact figures, because he was not able to do so. As far as he was able to give the figures, he said there remained about £ 700,000 to be paid out of the surplus of £1,550,000.

Mr. Gladstone said he was aware his hon. friend had said that £800,000 had been already spent and that £700,000 would be expended. But if his surplus was £1,550,000 and he had already spent out of that £800,000—

Mr. Stanhope said that the £800,000 had not been spent out of the famine fund, but out of the surplus. But in the estimates of the year a sum of £700,000 had been put down for famine.

Mr. Gladstone understood, then, that £500,000 out of £800,000 had already been provided for.

Mr. Stanhope said he was reluctant to interrupt again. He had tried to explain. He believed he could give a satisfactory explanation, though, perhaps, that was not the best way of giving it."

But Mr. Stanhope was strangely inconsistent. He said that there was a surplus of £1,550,000 of which £800,000 had been already expended for the famine, and £700,000 remained to be paid. If that was the case then the whole amount of the surplus, as pledged by the Government of India, would be devoted to the Famine Insurance Fund. Where would then be any fund available to meet the cost of the Affghan War ? So much for the flourishing condition of Indian finance and Mr. Stanhope's consistency. And yet Parliament deliberately passed the vote.

The point was very clearly raised by Dr. Playfair. He pointed out that the Secretary of State had told Parliament that there was a magnificent surplus of £2,156,000 but it dwindled down to £1,541,000 in the hands of the Under-Secretary of State. He then continued : "The surplus of £1,500,000 was a famine insurance fund, and we could not use it for other purposes without breaking faith with the poor people of India. (Hear.) He supposed his hon. friend the Under-Secretary for India practically admitted yesterday the sacredness of this surplus as a famine insurance fund. If that were so, where was the surplus which could be applied as an available and a honest surplus for the purposes of the war ? No doubt the people of India, like many members of that House were amazed when it was said there was a surplus of £2,156,000. Telegrams on the subject had been received from India, and the surplus had already shrunk to £1,500,000."

So the motion of the Government came to a *reductio ad absurdum*, unless it was intended to meet the demand for the Affghan War by additional taxation next year. The only member of Government, who defended the figures, was Lord George Hamilton and he thus delivered himself :

According to the latest information, the Indian Government estimated its surplus at £1,541,000. But it was stated, the whole of that was pledged to the famine insurance fund. Well, he could quite understand hon. members objecting to the appropriation to one purpose of money which had been raised for another ; but as regarded the famine insurance fund there were one or two peculiar circumstances to be stated. It was estimated that the taxes imposed would raise about £1,500.000. It so happened, however that the taxes were not imposed so soon as the Indian Government wished, and the consequence was that during the present financial year they would only yield £1,200,000. Moreover, £500,000 was already disbursed in relieving distress in Madras, Bombay, and elsewhere, and that deducted from the £1,200,000, reduced the total amount of the famine insurance fund this year to £750,000. Against this, as he had stated, there was a surplus of £1,541,000, and, assuming, as his hon. friend (Mr. E. Stanhope) calculated, that a sum of £940,000 was advanced out of the Indian cash balances towards, defraying the cost of the expedition into Afghanistan, £600,000 of surplus would still remain. In other words, the present motion, if acted upon, would only make the amount at the disposal of the Indian Government £150,000 short of that required to carry out their intentions, as announced in their budget. Now, the small difference between £600,000 and 750,000 was hardly sufficient, he thought, to justify the strong language used by hon. members, who seemed to assume that the Indian Government were departing altogether from the pledges they had given.

Now, we do not clearly understand Lord George Hamilton. In the first place he reduced the contribution to the Famine Insurance Fund from £1,500,00 to £1,200,000, but the Indian Budget tells a different tale, it gives the first sum, which Mr. Stanhope also admittted. Then the Under-Secretary of State, who ought to be best informed on the subject, admitted that the Famine expenditure already incurred had been paid out of the surplus of a million and a half, but LordGeorgeHamilton assured the House that that expenditure was independent of the surplus. Again, Lord George said that only £500,000 had been expended on account of the Famine, whereas Mr. Stanhope said £800,000. Further, Lord George contended that the unpaid balance of famine expenditure was £750,000, which would leave a balance of £750,000, for the cost of the Affghan campaign. Even if this statement were correct, and if the charge for this year should not exceed a million, there would still be a deficit of a quarter of a million. But whom are we to believe, the Under-Secretary of State said that the famine expenditure had been paid out of the surplus, whereas LordGeorgeHamilton denied that assertion, and it was upon such contradictory statements the vote to charge the expenses of the Affghan war upon the Indian revenue was passed without any satisfactory enquiry that there was money enough in the Indian treasury to meet the demand. This is the way our masters rule our destiny !

A NEW INDIAN LAW COMMISSION.

THE appointment of a new Indian Law Commission is not complimentary to the Legislative Council of the Viceroy in general and to the Law Member in particular. The legislative machinery costs the Government of India somewhere about four lacs of rupees per annum, and a facetious correspondent of a contemporary lately calculated that each section of the Acts passed last year cost about Rs. 4,000. We know what sort of stuff is annually sent forth by the Legislative Council. By far the majority of the Acts are brought in to tinker those, which have already been passed into law. The Government would confer a boon upon the country, if it could shut up the Legislative Councils altogether for some time. It would appear that the Secretary of State has come to appreciate the work of the Vice-regal Legislative Council at its real worth. The schemes of codification, launched by Mr. Whitley Stokes, are to be arrested in their progress, and a new Law Commission is to be appointed to do the work. It is stated that Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice of Madras, will be appointed the President of the Commission and Mr. Raymond West one of its members. The *Bombay Gazette*, which makes this announcement, states that the Commission is to be entrusted with the duty of drafting Bills for introduction into the Indian Legislative Council. Our contemporary does not seem to know much of Sir Walter Morgan. Sir Walter is, however, well known on this side of India. He was the Clerk of Lord Dalhouse's Legislative Council for about ten years when he was elevated to the bench of the Bengal High Court. As Clerk of the Council it was his duty to draft the bills, and we must confess that in his days there was less technicality and less attempt at scientific pedantry in our legislative enachments. The great Codes were passed in his time, we mean the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Police Code, the Limitation Code, the Bengal Revenue Code, being a consolidation of the sale laws, and the great Rent Act of Bengal. Sir Walter is a shrewd lawyer, and conservative in his tendencies. As a Judge of the Bengal High Court he evinced much sympathy for the people of this country. But we are credibly informed that Sir Walter Morgan has not been appointed to the Commission. His health will not permit him to stay longer in India. Our own information is that Mr. Whitley Stokes will be President of the Commission, and that Mr. Turner of the North West High Court and Mr. Raymond West of the Bombay High Court will be the other members of it. It is not known whether any Bengal Judge will be appointed to it, but there ought to be a representative of Bengal upon the Commisson. We hear that the Commission will sit in India. Mr. Turner has been lately appointed Chief Justice of Madras ; he is a very able lawyer, clear-headed, and thoroughly independent-minded. Some of the best criticisms upon the new Procedure Code came from him. Of Mr. Raymond West the *Bombay Gazette* says, "it will be generally admitted in Bombay that the Indian Government has made a remarkably happy choice in selecting Mr. Justice West to be a member of the newCommission. This is just the sort of work for which by study and inclination Mr. West is specially fitted. He is a philosophical lawyer, well versed in jurisprudence, and having a natural aptitude, which he has carefully and industriously improved, not merely by searching out principles of legislation which often lie buried under heaps of dry reading, but for stating them in exact and scientific definitions and explaining then with great force of argument and copiousness of illustration. It may be surmised that the appointment of Mr. West to the Commission betokens an intention on the part of theGovernment of India to deal with what may be called tenant-right question in this country in a comprehensive spirit ; for the problems connected with assessment of the land revenue have almost since, his first arrival in India, engaged his thoughtful consideration, and while we differ from some of his views, we cannot but acknowledge that he has made very important contributions to the study of this subject." It is a pity that no English Jurist will be associated in this Commission.

Our Bombay contemporary discusses the financial question in connection with this subject. He says : "It is obvious that the cost of creating another Department of State will be considerable, for the President will probably draw a salary of about Rs. 7,000 a month, as we understand that the other members of the Commission are to have Rs. 5,000 a month each. We do not dispute the advantage of going to any reasonable expense for the sake of having Bills of great importance drafted by competent men. The task of codifying the laws of a country is of such a nature as to put a severe strain on the highest faculties of the human intellect, demanding, as it does, the exercise of comprehensive powers of thought singular clearness and precision of language, and extensive and profound learning. * * We suppose, however, that the Government of India will be able to dispense with the services of Mr. Whitley Stokes, as, when it has the help of a Commission of Jurisconsults to draft its Bills, it will not require in addition the services of a member of Council specially appointed to attend to this duty."

Our contemporary's remarks would be just, if the Law Commission were a permanent institution. But we are informed that it will be only temporary. Mr. Whitley Stokes' schemes of codification will be stopped only for two years. If the Commission had been made permanent, it would have certainly superseded the necessity of maintaining the present parapharnalia of the Legislative Council. In days past the legislative work used to be done by a Law Commission composed of some of the ablest Eng-

lish jurists and Indian lawyers, sitting in London. The great Codes were prepared by them, and f rmally passed by the Council here. If the old plan were revived the question would reasonably be why should the present expensive machinery be maintained. At the same time the Legislative Council cannot be wholly dispensed with. There are many minor subjects which must be legislated upon by the Council here. For that purpose alone the Council must be maintained. But we repeat it is not necessary to keep up the present staff of official members. The paid Additional Members may be fitly done away with; the members of the Executive Council bring the varied experience necessary to legislation for the different communities inhabiting this peninsula, and to them we would add some of the Judges of the High Court and a good number of non-official members both European and Native. We were the first to oppose the appointment of judge-legislators; we did so on principle, but we candidly confess that we were mistaken in advocating the elimination of the Judges from the Legislative Council. No abler members have sat in the Legislative Council than Sir Lawrence Peel, Sir James Colville, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Sir Charles Jackson. They brought a knowledge of jurisprudence and law, a breadth of mind, sympathy and sagacity, not surpassed by any other members, who have since taken their seats. The Judges being independent of the Government are in the best position to advise it in the task of legislation. They practically work the legal system, and they are therefore the best fitted to discover its defects and suggest remedies for the same. At present the Judges with a few honorable exceptions take no interest in legislation. Sir Richard Garth, our revered Chief Justice, however, considers it his duty to lay his knowledge and experience at the disposal of Government for its improvement, but what attention or encouragement does he receive? Some of the best criticisms recorded on the new Limitation Bill, the Master and Servants Bill, the Negotiable Instruments Bill, and the Civil Procedure Bill, have proceeded from him, and although we cannot say that the opinions of such a high authority have no effect upon the Law Member, still we cannot deny that Sir Richard is simply looked upon as an intruder upon the domain of legislation. This is not as it should be. The country would gain immensely if the Judges of the High Court were again appointed to the Legislative Council.

THE SUBORDINATE EDUCATION SERVICE.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN deserves the warmest gratitude of the rising generation for the steps he is taking to advance their prospects in State employ. He is working steadily, unostentatiously, but earnestly and effectually. We noticed the other day the consideration he has shewn by giving back some of the appointments to native officers, which had been unjustly snatched away from them, and also by conferring upon them some offices, which they are competent to fill but which were hitherto held by European officers, covenanted or uncovenanted. He has restored the Police Magistracy of Calcutta to the educated native, and for the first time conferred the appointment of Coroner of the town upon a native. He has appointed a scion of a noble house to the Civil Service, and a native judicial officer to a sessions judgship. He has added a second Native Judge to the Calcutta Small Cause Court. He has given an Inspectorship of Registration to a native officer. He has appointed an educated native gentleman to be the Bengali translator of Government. He has added a new grade to the subordinate judicial service by which he has provided for about forty educated native gentlemen. He has proposed a scheme of appellate benches, which will afford a new outlet to judicial talent. He has just recorded a Resolution for the employment of native engineers under Road Cess Committees. And last though not the least he has at last carried a scheme for the advancement of the prospects of the long neglected officers of the subordinate education service. The scheme as the reader is aware was first broached by Mr. Atkinson at the time of Sir Cecil Beadon and again during the administration of Sir William Grey, but owing to financial pressure it was not carried out. But the present system of provincial finance has enabled Sir Ashley to give effect to what he had himself labored to carry out as Secretary to the Bengal Government. The graded scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State is as follows:

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION.				PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION.			
Number of appointments.	Monthly value.		Total cost.	Class.	Number of appointments.	Minimum and maximum salaries.	Total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. Rs.	
2	Above 400 to	500	900	1st	6	400 to 500	2,800
10	,, 300 ,,	400	4,000	2nd	10	300 ,, 400	3,666
23	,, 200 ,,	300	6,200	3rd	25	200 ,, 300	6,666
36	,, 150 ,,	200	6,935	4th	40	150 ,, 200	7,333
59	,, 100 ,,	150	8,425	5th	60	100 ,, 150	8,000
76	,, 75 ,,	100	7,030	6th	75	75 ,, 100	7,031
84	,, 50 ,,	75	5,735	7th	100	50 ,, 75	6,875
290			39,225		316		42,271
						Present cost of 290 officers ...	39,225
						Monthly increase ...	3,146 12
						Annual increase ...	37,752

The last or eighth class recommended by the Lieutenant Governor was eliminated under orders of the Government of India. The scheme has been based on the following principles:

It has been assumed in drawing up the list that higher pay under the existing system must carry with it higher rank in the graded scheme. Thus, every officer drawing a salary of Rs. 250 a month is necessarily placed, as regards his immediate position, above every officer drawing only Rs. 200 a month.

Secondly, it seems to be fair that, among officers drawing the same pay, relative seniority should be determined by priority of promotion to that rate of pay. In cases, however, where two or more officers were appointed to the same rate of pay in the same year, their places have been settled by seniority of service.

Thirdly, amongst officers drawing the same pay, at a rate which is also the limit between two classes of the graded scheme, the same rule of seniority has determined generally the selection of officers for promotion to the higher class. This principle, however, has been departed from when an unfavourable report has been recorded against an officer, or when an officer has already reached the highest promotion to which he is entitled, that is to say, when he draws the maximum rate of pay already assigned to the office which he fills and is not competent to discharge duties of a higher character. In each of these two cases, officers who by their seniority would be entitled to rank on their present pay in the higher of two classes, and ultimately to attain by yearly increments the maximum pay of that class, have been left in the lower class of which they already draw the maximum salary. Officers so circumstanced will be eligible for future promotion only when the causes at present disqualifying them are removed. Thus, a sub-inspector, ignorant of English, might learn that language, or a teacher might, while so employed, take a university degree. In their case the officers in question would become eligible for promotion.

Promotion will, it appears, not always go by the rule of seniority. His Honor remarks that "seniority is only one of the conditions which render an officer eligible for promotion. Efficient service in the posts hitherto held, and capacity to fill posts of greater responsibility, are other determining conditions of at least equal importance. The Lieutenant Governor therefore wishes to take this opportunity of finally laying down the rule that the mere fact of seniority will give an officer no right to complain if a junior is promoted over his head." This is certainly fair; we only hope that the Government will see that the patronage is fairly exercised.

We are glad to observe that the ranks of the educational service will be henceforth recruited from the graduates of the University. His Honor in the penultimate paragraph of his Resolution says, "fresh appointments will also be made from among University graduates who have taken good degrees, and this will in future be the regular method of recruiting the Education Department." Effect will be given to the new graded scheme from August 1878. We reserve comments on the details of the new scheme for a future issue.

TWO POLICE OFFICERS.

THE Police have a bad name, and the public have consequently little sympathy with them. When a Policeman is in trouble or punished, the public generally rejoice as if a personal wrong has been avenged. This being the general feeling towards the Police, one naturally feels disinclined to raise his voice in defence of a Policeman. But justice is justice, and if we do feel satisfied that justice has not been done to a particular individual, the circumstance that he belongs to the black race of the Police should not restrain us from seeking justice for him. Entertaining these sentiments we desire to draw attention to two cases, in which so far as we can judge from the papers placed before us justice has not been done to the person concerned. The following is an abstract of the facts of the case of Moheshchunder Sing, Inspector of Police, Culna, which we will call Ease no I.:

1.—A dacoity occurred in the house of one Sibco Singh of village Bhobanipore in Sub Division Culna, District Burdwan, in April 1877. Sub-Inspector Nudia Notendra Singh, commenced investigation and subsequently the Inspector Mohesh Chunder Singh joined the inquiry.

2.—Some men of village Bhobanipore suspected Kali Singh and his gang to have committed the Decoity. Sub-Inspector Nudia Notendra went to Kali Singh's village and after enquiry reported to Inspector Mohesh that Kali Singh and his gang actually had committed the Dacoity and that he, Kali Singh, and his men have gone away from their homes to Hashnabad, a village in Zillah 24-Purgunahs after this occurrence—to serve there as Latials under a certain Zemindar of that place.

3.—Inspector Mohesh Chunder deputed Head Constable Obhoy Das who went to Hashnabad and arrested 2 men by name Jogut Bagdi and Ram Golam Singh. The former confessed to having committed the Dacoity in Hashnabad Thannah before the said Obhoy Das and the Sub-Inspector of that place. The Sub-Inspector according to custom recorded his confession in his Thannah and afterwards sent him as well as Ramgolam to Culna near Inspector Mohesh Chunder.

4.—Jogut Bagdi repeated his confession before Inspector Mohesh and when he (Mohesh) confronted Ramgolam with Jugut, Ramgolam also made similar confession in presence of respectable witnesses. Hazaree Bagdi, who was afterwards arrested also confessed like the above mentioned two prisoners. They were not in any way maltreated, nor detained more than 24 hours and this has been proved by witnesses and the reports submitted by the Inspector in this case.

5.—When they were sent to Deputy Magistrate of Culna who is now dead they repeated their confession before him. There was no mark of violence in their person at that time. This has been proved by the Court Sub-Inspector who admitted them in *Hajut* and also by the Lock up Register in which it has been distinctly mentioned that there was no mark of violence in their persons.

6.—Deputy Magistrate Ram Koomar Bose who is now dead gave a good flogging to Ramgolam while he was in Hajut for some misconduct and afterwards committed him to the Session for trial.

7.—The prisoners after being thus committed were sent to Burdwan Hajut and the said Ramgolam and Jogut stated before Jail Doctor there that they were maltreated by Inspector Mohesh and confession was extorted from them. They showed marks of burning in their private parts to the Doctor and the Burdwan Magistrate ordered Ram Koomar, Deputy Magistrate for inquiry, who after judicial enquiry found that they made these marks themselves while they were in Culna Lock-up. The Judge Mr. Cornell afterward convicted the three confessing prisoners and sentenced them to 10 years imprisonment and let off other prisoners who were committed in that case with them.

8.—Nearly one year after this trial one Raja RamTantoolha, a notorious Dacoit, who evaded pursuit in several Dacoity cases and for whose arrest Inspector Mohesh constantly deputed men from place to place was accidentally caught in another case of Dacoity by Inspector Sreeram Ghose, who was not in good terms with Inspector Mohesh, and being detained under Sreeram for nearly 3 weeks and having got hope of pardon from Magistrate confessed to having committed 21 Dacoities in different districts out of which this Bhobanipore Dacoity was one.

9.—Rajaram though confessed of 21 Dacoities could not make over a single property of any Dacoity except that he made over one stick and two pieces of silver ornaments, which he said he got in Bhowanipore dacoity; but the owner of the plundered house disclaimed them, and, did not identify them as his.

10.—Rajaram could not say whether the three convicts were with his gang in Bhobanipore Dacoity, he said that there were some other men besides his gang in the Dacoity whom he does not know. The three convicts also stated in their confession that besides themselves there were some other men of Bhobanipore quarter who took part in the Dacoity whom they do not know.

The Inspector and two constables were prosecuted before the Sessions Court of Burdwan; the prosecution was conducted by the Joint-Magistrate and the Magistrate of the district; Dr. Field presided at the trial, and delivered a most elaborate charge to the jury in which he dissected the evidence most carefully and declared the charges to be wholly unsustainable; the jury acquitted the prisoners and the judge concurred in the verdict.

We now turn to case no. II. In this case Purnachunder Banerjea, a Sub-Inspector of

Police, was charged with neglect of duty in not taking proper steps to arrest a Dhulia bearer accused of murder. The Sub-Inspector stated that the evidence produced before him did not satisfy him as to the charge laid against the accused, and that while he was making his enquiries the latter bolted; he was, however, subsequently arrested, tried and convicted of assault by the Joint-Magistrate of Hooghly. This fact ought to have satisfied the Magistrate that the charge of murder was not sustainable against the accused, and that the Sub-Inspector could not fairly be open to the accusation of neglect of duty. But the Magistrate did not take that view; the Sub-Inspector was prosecuted, but he was honorably acquitted by the Sessions Judge. We have not space for the judgment.

Thus in both these cases the Sessions Courts acquitted the prisoners, but the departmental officers have paid no heed to the verdict of the Courts. The Inspector Mohesh, who cannot be dismissed without the orders of Government, has been recommended for dismissal by the local officers, while the Sub-Inspector Purnachunder has been already dismissed by the local authorities. Moheshchunder is an officer of 27 years' standing; he had served Government with approbation and distinction; some years ago he was offered the post of Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector by no less a functionary than Mr. C. T. Buckland, but he declined the kind offer because he could not leave his family and go to a distant district. Now this deserving officer, whose misfortune it was to incur the displeasure of the Magistrate for some reason or other, which we need not enquire into, was put on trial on the above-mentioned serious charges, but his innocence was amply vindicated before the Sessions Court, and he was honorably acquitted. The local officers have not however reinstated him; they have not even recommended him to pension in consideration of his long and approved services; on the contrary they have recommended him for dismissal. It is noteworthy that the Sub-Inspector, who first investigated the case, and was also tried at the Sessions Court of 24-Pergunnahs, has been since reinstated. In case No. II the Sub-Inspector is an officer of 14 years' standing. He too has served the Government with approbation. After the case on which he was arraigned had occurred he received a reward of Rs. 500 for meritorious service in an Abkari case, and yet he has been dismissed upon charges of which he has been honorably acquitted by the highest judicial tribunal in the district. Both these cases suggest an important question —should deliberate judicial verdicts be disregarded by the executive? If the executive do not hold themselves bound by the recorded decisions of competent courts, then there can be no safety for subordinate officers. We submit this question for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce that the annual general meeting of Dr. Sircar's Science Association will take place on Friday next at 5 P. M.

LAST SATURDAY's Garden Party at Government House was a brilliant success. The gathering was unusually large, and it was attributed to improved imperial manners adopted on the occasion. Invitations were issued by cards and not by general notification, of which we felt it our duty to complain last week. Both European and Native gentlemen appreciated this compliment. Although this is a small matter, still the Government loses nothing by conforming to the feelings of the people, while the latter appreciate small attentions of this kind. The band in attendance discoursed sweet music, and the Palace was beautifully illuminated at night-fall. It was a sight worth seeing.

MR. ROPER LEITHBRIDGE, the Press Commissioner, leaves India on one year's furlough in the beginning of next month. Although the tenure of his present office has been comparatively short, he has discharged his delicate duties with great tact, judgment and success. For the first time the Government has cultivated direct and avowed relations with the Indian press, and the experiment in the hands of Mr. Lethbridge, so far as it has gone on, has not proved unsuccessful. His *locum tenens* Mr. C. E. Buckland will be the right man in the right place. The training, which he received as Private Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, eminently qualifies him for this confidential post.

WE UNDERSTAND that consequent on Mr. Cockerell's approaching departure for Europe for three months the following arrangements have been made in the Bengal Secretariat: Mr. Macaulay the Under-Secretary to act for Mr. Cockerell, in the Judicial and Political Departments; the appointment department to be under Mr. Mackenzie, the Revenue Secretary; Mr. Barbour, the Financial Secretary to act in Mr. Cockrell's grade as Senior Secretary, and Mr. Macaulay to act in Mr. Barbour's grade. This is a good arrangement. It will not disturb the continuity of the existing machinery for the conduct of business in the Bengal Office. We congratulate Mr. Macaulay on his elevation. He is a very intelligent, hard-working, and reliable officer, and under Sir Ashley Eden's tuition and discipline will make an excellent administrative officer.

WITH REFERENCE to our article on the Assistant Surgeons in our last issue we are glad to learn that it is not intended to deprive them of the privilege of private practice. What is proposed is that House Surgeons in the Calcutta Hospitals, whether European or Native, should not be allowed private practice, because they are appointed with the specific view that they will be always present at their posts. There is, however, no idea of restricting any but those who are especially paid to do work which they cannot do if they follow private practice. We have not the slightest objection to this proposal. It is both reasonable and just.

OPINION seems to be now unanimous that our commissariat arrangements for the Afghan War have broken down sadly. Sir Richard Temple we hear has been called in to assist in this crisis. As His Excellency is now at Dadur, he has been requested by the Viceroy to enquire into the arrangements and to place them on a satisfactory footing. Sir Richard will consequently not be able to attend the Chapter of the Star of India.

OUR GOOD friends, Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co have been most punctual in bringing out their annual Directory. The greatest usefulness of such a publication lies in its punctuality, and they have been fully alive to it. The contents of the present volume as usual are varied, comprehensive and useful. It is a valuable guide not only for Calcutta but for the whole Bengal Presidency. No public office or a private establishment should be without a copy of it.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a copy of John Stuart Mill's Life in Bengali by Babu Jogendranath Bundopadhya, M. A. It not only gives a sketch of the life and career of the great philosopher but also of his views and theories on political economy, psychology, sociology, and the science of Government. It is written in a classic style, and breathes a spirit of thoughtfulness not ordinarily met with among Bengali authors. We have much pleasure in commending it to our reading public.

WE PUBLISH in another column the prospectus of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company. This Company as we stated before has been started under the auspices of the Bengal Government and of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. The Government has made valuable concessions. The capital of the Company has been fixed at fifteen lacs of rupees, to be raised by 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The prospects of the Company may be thus summed up:

It is proposed that the subscribed Capital shall be Rs.		15,00,000
The actual outlay is estimated at (based upon Tenders received) ...	*English* ,,	4,75,000
	Indian ,,	9,14,000
	,,	13,89,000
The proportion of the existing traffic estimated to be received on the tramway per annum is .	,,	3,08,000
The working expenses at ...	,,	1,72,112
Leaving a Nett Revenue of ...	,,	1,35,888

Sufficient to pay 9 70 per cent on the outlay, the first year after opening of the Tramway for traffic.

The advantages of the line cannot be over-estimated. In the first place there will be an easy access from the plains to the hills. In the second place there will be a convenient outlet for rice and other food-grains carried up each season from the plains to the hills. In the third place it will increase the traffic of the Eastern Bengal and Northern State Railways. In the fourth place it will immensely benefit the station of Darjeeling. The Government has offered a guarantee of Rs. 200,000 per annum. Assuming that the gross receipts do not exceed that sum, and that the total proposed capital Rs. 15,00,000 is spent, and taking also the working expenses at 62½ per cent of the gross receipts (an excessive proportion), the nett profits would be Rs. 75,000 per annum or sufficient to pay 5 per cent to the shareholders under the most unfavorable circumstances. The project is thus very promising. We commend it to the support of our countrymen.

THE ENGLISHMAN has done the Hindu Community an honor by doing honor to the memory of Kaviraj Romanath Sen in the following handsome terms:

Some of our native contemporaries lately announced the death of the leading native kobiraj of Calcutta, Romanath Sen, and have expressed their sense of the loss which the Hindu community has sustained. We wish to join our colleagues in paying tribute of admiration to the memory of so good a man, for he was one of whom any nation might feel proud, and in his life an ornament to human nature. Rather than an ornament, let us say an honor and a credit to human nature, for his good works were done in retirement, and nothing was more foreign to his life and character than the qualities implied in adornment. It was indeed due solely to the modesty and simplicity of the man that he was so little known to the world at large. Applause was not among the objects he lived for; it could not enlarge the number of those whom his skill could relieve, or his bounty could feed, or clothe, or teach, and it had therefore no attraction for him. There are few of our readers probably to whom even the name of this man is known, but all mankind owes him a debt, and we make no apology for introducing it here in the hope that some of our countrymen may be found anxious to join his native friends in their endeavours to relieve his family from want and to honor his memory.

Romanath Sen had for years received an income from his profession which would have left the family of an ordinary man in affluence. We are credibly informed that this income was not less than Rs. 3,000 a month. Of this he set apart enough for the current necessities of his family and devoted the whole of the rest to charity, and such charity as would secure the real and substantial good of those receiving it. He maintained at his own expense no less than 50 youths, sons of persons who had no claim upon him, but who were willing that they should adopt the medical profession. A good Sanskrit scholar and orthodox Hindu, he was well versed in all that belonged to Hindu medicine, and labored to reach it to those who chose it; but he had no jealousies or prejudices, and was equally ready to help others who saw better prospects for themselves in the now widespread preference for the European system. Of his fifty proteges a large number were educated at his cost at the Government medical schools of Calcutta.

That such a man should leave no fortune behind him is easy of explanation. Romanath Sen has left his children with nothing but the small house he lived in, and with some money debts which press seriously on them. It may be said that he should have been just before he was generous, and that debt was indefensible. This would be true enough if debt in his case had meant indifference to rightful claims, while he made free gifts of what he had. But it was not so; the few thousand rupees he owed at his death, though enough to press heavily on his children, who have nothing, represent only the current dealings of such a household as he maintained when his career of useful munificence was cut short. His friends are now collecting a subscription to pay these debts, and if possible to perpetuate his memory in some suitable manner. They deserve the sympathy of all who can appreciate and admire the life and character of Romanath Sen and we would gladly see this sympathy take the form of liberal contributions from men of every creed and colour in the city.

We have given our contemporary's article *in extenso* not only because it is a just and generous recognition of departed worth, but also becuse it ought to be widely read by our countrymen as an evidence of the kindly feeling, which aminates the writer.

Apropos of the above we may mention one fact, which serves to show goes the stuff of which the lamented deceased was made. In a contested will case in which a large fortune was the subject of litigation, the Kaviraj was offered Rs. 1000 to say that the deceased did make a will, but his nature rebelled against the offer. He said that if a lac of rupees instead of a thousand was offered to him, he would not tell a lie!

Respecting the subject of the foregoing notice we have received the following as a private com-

munication from an esteemed European friend, but we are sure he will not object to our presenting it to our readers as an evidence of the high regard in which this good man was held by one of the few Englishmen to whom he was personally known :

I am very glad to see that there is a feeling in favor of recognising the good works and high character of Romanath Kobiraj—such a movement should not be confined to his countrymen for his life was a boon and his death was a loss to humanity. That life and character were manifested in private and his virtues might well be forgotten if it depended on himself to record them. His modest and retiring desposition kept him a stranger to public men, and I fear there are few of my countrymen to whom even his name is known. I was fortunate in knowing him well and I will yield to none in the warmth of my admiration of him. If the friends who are subscribing to pay his debts and keep his memory alive will allow me to join them I shall be glad to send you Rs. 100 for the purpose whenever you may call upon me for it.

The generous writer of the above has since paid Rs. 100 as his contribution to the fund.

WE ARE glad to observe that the appeal which we made last week for a public subscription for the liquidation of the debts of the late Kaviraj Romanath Sen and also for a memorial, if practicable, as a mark of public respect for his services to the cause of humanity, has received a generous response. Some of our leading countrymen have come forward liberally, and two European friends who knew the lamented deceased have also set a worthy example, for which we feel deeply grateful to them. We give their names below :

	Rs
The Hon'ble the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore ..	500
Kumar Poorno Chunder Sing, Paikpara Raj Fami'y....	500
Babu Kalikissen Tagore.....	200
Raja Komul Krishna Bahadur.....	100
Maharaja Narendra Krishna.....	100
Babu Joykissen Mookerjea.....	100
Dr. A. J. Payne.....p id	100
Dr. T. E. Charles .....paid	100

As we announced last week subscriptions will be received at this office. We should add that our contemporaries of the *Indian Mirror* and the *Bengalee* have kindly consented also to receive subscriptions.

AN INTERESTING ceremony was held at the Emerald Bower of the Hon'ble the Maharajah Joteendra Mohun Tagore on the evening of the 19th instant for the decoration of his accomplished brother Dr. Shourendra Mohun Tagore with the insignia of the Gurkha Star. The Nepalese ambassador now in Calcutta, Dhere Shumshere Jung with his suite attended on the occasion to hand to Dr. Showrendra Mohun the sanad conferring on him the Star and also the letter of the Prime Minister bestowing upon him the titles of *Bhariatea-Sangit Nayak* and *Sangitsilpa-Vedyasagar*, and to decorate him with the Star. The garden was beautifully illuminated and after the ceremony was over the whole party sat down to a sumptuous repast. We give below the sanad from the Maharaja of Nepal and the covering letter from the Prime Minister :

Sanad from the Maharajah.

Present :—The highly revered Maharajah Dhiraj Sri Sri Sri Maharajah Sourendra Vikram Shah Bahadur, the ever victorious in war, Shamshere Jung Deva, the Lord of the Mountain Kings, &c, To Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Calcutta. The various works on music, together with a letter to my address, which you have had the goodness to forward, have been presented to me in due form by Sir Maharajao Ranadip Sing Rana Bahadur, K. C. S. I. Struck with your extraordinary proficiency in music, and touched at this act of courtesy on your part, I have been pleased to confer on youh as a mark of my satisfaction, the titles " *Bharatiya-Sangitr Nayuk* and *Sangit-silpa Vidyasagar*, and an Insignia, in gold of the Gurkha Star.

Letter from the Prime Minister.

To the illustrious Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, possessed of an auspicious luck and virtuous disposition, and capable without the use of the hand and tongue, of imparting instructions in music to the people of the remotest regions of the earth, solely with the assistance of his pen, &., &c. We Maharaja Dhiraj, relieved of all cares, by the grace of the Mahadeva Poshuputtynath, the Lord of Gorukshi (Nepaul), have the pleasure to accept the musical works you have been good enough to send to us, and to inform you (who are the favored child of music and learning, and whom the Hold Triad has inspired with genius) that our most Glorious and Excellent Majesty has deigned to confer on you in consideration of your having crossed, by the grace of Sarasvatty, the vast, unfathomable ocean of music, and of having been honored with due recognition from the crowned heads of various kingdoms in the world, and is acknowledgment of your high attainments in the classical music of Hindustan, the titles of *Bharatga-Sangit-Nayuk* and *Sangit-Vidyasagar* and a decoration in gold of the Gurkha Star with Sarasvaty's foot-prints, and a pentagonal diagram of a Mystical Nature inscribed therein, as a mark of his sovereign's good will. With the view of establishing friendly relations between the two Rajahs, I beg to forward the decoration and the diploma to you. May Parvatinath protect you !

Dr. Showrendra Mohun Tagore has received from the crowned heads of Europe many marks of honour for his excellence in music, but this is the first instance of the recognition of his services to the cause of Hindu music by an Indian Prince. We congratulate both the giver and the receiver of the honors on this auspicious event.

MR. JAMES WILSON has written an excellent letter to a Sheffield paper about India with special reference to the defrayal of the cost of the Affghan War. After describing the blessings, which British rule has conferred upon India, Mr. Wilson draws attention to the short work which the political parties are making of the interests of India. He says. " now they are railing at each other like fish-fags, each accusing the other of being the cause of the Affghan war. India has ample cause to cry " A plague on both your houses," for Liberal and Tory alike have cared less for her than for the triumphs of party, and both make her the scapegoat of their weaknesses, their follies, and, let me add, their crimes, for there is criminality in our administration if there were a tribunal before which the charge could be brought. Who is to judge, who to prosecute, and who will bear witness on behalf of the " dumb millions," as they call themselves, of the people of India ?" Mr. Wilson thus notices the License tax and its working :

The best frontier and the best support we could have in India would be the happiness, the comfort, and the prosperity of the people, and not a nation of well-starved slaves. That these assertions of oppression are not fabulous there is evidence to show. The Hon. Kristodas Pal, member of the Legislative Council of Bengal, speaking on the subject at a recent meeting in Calcutta, said he could not help saying that the manner in which the Act was carried out was lamentable. The circle officers assessed people in the most arbitrary way, and he might say that two of his clerks had been engaged for the past week in comying petitions against assessments. Several cases of capricious assessment had come under his notice. One of these was that of a man doing business as a broker. He could barely, with great difficulty, earn Rs 100 per annum, but yet he had been assessed Rs. 100 per annum. In another case, three members of a family, carrying on business together, were each of them separately assessed. The feeling of the public in regard to the assessment was one of intense dissatisfaction. Out of thirty appeals from the original assessments, twenty-three had been reduced." The people complain of these oppressions ; but who hears their complaint ? They say—" Alas ! whose is the kingdom—to whom shall we look for help ?"

Mr. Wilson thus appeals to England regarding the cost of the Affghan War :

" As a comment on the official telegram there comes one from the British Indian Association, one of the few voices of the Indian people practically addressed to the English nation :—" The people (of India) are distressed that the cost of the (English) war will be thrown upon India. They appeal to England for justice." Here is a chance for my Lord Wharncliffe Mr. Thomas, Mr. Watson, and other lights, legal, clerical, and moral, to enlist in the cause of justice. Will they do it ? Would there be any harm if they were to join *any* party in protecting India against this monstrous injustice ? The war with Affghanistan is no more a war of India than Wentworth Park is an appanage of the Rotherham Corporation. It is the penalty that has to be paid for England's weakness or folly at Constantinople, and it is mean and shabby on the part of England to abuse her power to throw the charge on the Indian revenue, even in part. There is no " party" in India while she is equally victimised by both parties at home.

But as Mr. Wilson justly says who listens to India ? It is hope deferred that maketh the heart sick.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following account of the last Saugor mela :

The gathering this year was one of the largest and there was an immense variety of articles brought for sale from all parts of the country. There were many vendors from the North Western Provinces, the most conspicuous amongst them were those who came from Brindaban. At a rough estimate the number of people assembled may be given at 50,000 who came in six steamers and about 1100 country boats of all descriptions and sizes. The gathering contained a sprinkling of some great personages and known men, amongst whom may be noticed some educated young men and Christian Missionaries. The most conspicuous of the pilgrims were the relatives of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, amongst whom were his son and brother, and their retinue who enlivened the scene with their gorgeous attire and more gorgeous paraphernalia in the shape of gold umbrellas and gilded palanksens. The space occupied by the fair was about four square miles, every inch of which was occupied by the shops and booths of the tradesmen and exhibitors. It is said that the mela was more thickly crowded than the densest quarter of Burrabazar of Calcutta. Sir Jung Bahadur's son and his cousin made a handsome present and distributed money and blankets and other wearing apparel amongst the poor and the ascetic beggars who were assembled. It is a pity that the above lump sum fell to the lot of the Mohunt, who is supposed to be the minister of the Gods whose image bask on the sands of Saugor Island, to be raised once every year in this season for festive show. Babu Jodulal Mullick and his relatives were not wanting in religious charity as they also distributed blankets and other warm clothing as well as cotton cloths and edibles. The Babu above named expressed a desire to endow a fresh water tank for the benefit of the pilgrims and other visitors. It may be here mentioned that in respect of tank endowing Babu Joynarain Pattur a rich zemindar, owning considerable estates in the Sunderbuns has conferred an inestimable boon upon the Saugor Island population, by excavating about 11 fresh-water tanks there. The health of the people and peace of the fair were well looked after by the district authorities, including the sub-divisional officer of Diamond Harbour, Babu Tariny Churn Mitter. 72 mehters were kept in employ for doing the conservancy work and other arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims and the dealers. Our correspondent states that instead of allowing the Mohunt to levy a tax from the visitors, this year many restrictions were imposed upon him—he however suggests that the Government should levy a municipal tax and apply the same to the improvement of the place and take such steps as will attract more people to the fair, which promises to be year by year an important re ort for dealers and buyers from the neighbouring places. The high prices of agricultural produce which has been ruling for some years past and the bumper crops with which the southern portion of 24-Pergunnas was blessed this year, have done much to improve the condition of the ryot or the cultivating class, and this was prominently noticeable from the unusual gathering of that class in the Mela this season. The Mela opened on the 11th instant and ended on the 17th. The congregation on the three intermediate days, 12th, 13th, and 14th was a densely crowded one."

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent, dated the 25th instant :

Of the State prosecutions instituted against Mutty Lal Pal, duftry of the Road Cess Department of Nuddea, and Baboo Anunda Chunder Sircar accountant of the treasury, in connection with the defalcations committed by Banee Gopal, the case against the duftry has come to a close. The defendant was charged with having abetted the forgery of a cheque of the 10th October 1873, and with fraudulently using it as genuine under Sections 467 and 471 of the I. P. C. The cheque in question was at first drawn by Banee Gopal for Rs. 3 only as contingent expense for the R. C. office, at the request of Mutty and was afterwards altered into Rs. 303. This alteration was made, as alleged by Banee for the defendant's benefit as he said he wanted more money than what was put in in the original bill. It was also proved by Banee that the defendant was aware of his forgery from the beginning of 1873, and almost all the forged cheques drawn by Banee used to be cashed by the defendant or his relatives. The defendant also made confession to Mr. Monro, Inspector-General of Police, especially deputed by the Bengal Government to find out the accomplices of Banee Gopal, that he receipted the cheque in question at the time of encashment after having put his signature on the stamp, and as he knew a little of English, he was aware that a cheque for contingent expense could not be drawn for Rs. 303. On these grounds he was commited to the Sessions Court for trial. A special jury composed of Baboos Tariny Chunr Chatterjee, Gokooleshur Banerjee, Professor, Krishnaghur College Nobo Kristo Gangooly, officiating Head-Master A. D. School, and Munshi Abzal Hoshein and Babu Ram Dholub Khan B.L., was summoned. Depositions of Banee having been taken, the Government Pleader wanted to put in the depositions of Mr. Munro, in the lower court, as evidence against the defendant. To this, an objection was raised by the defence on the ground of its inadmissibility under Section 26 of the Evidence Act, which enjoins that no confession made before a police officer was admissible. It was also pointed out that the High Court in the case Empress *vrs* : Huribol Chunder Ghose as reported in the 2nd Vol. of the Indian Law Reporter had held that the statements made before any officer would be inadmissible. On this ground Mr. Tottenham, the new Sessions Judge, refused to accept it, and on the representation of the Government Pleader, consented to examine Mr. Taylor, the new Magistrate who was present at the time Mutty made confession before Mr. Monro. The defence made it clear from the depositions of the Magistrate that the Mutty's statements were taken in by Mr. Monro himself and that the Magistrate could not swear whether those statements were made voluntarily or not. The jury disbelieving the evidence of Banee Gopal, gave a verdict of acquittal in favour of the defendant.

The cross-examination of Banee made him declare that besides Mutty, Baboos Poresh Nath Sukul, the then Treasury Officer, Anund Chunder Sircar, the suspended accountant of the treasury, Bacharam Poddar, Treasurer and Ram Narayan Day, payment clerk, knew of his forgery.

Anunda Chunder's case has begun and I reserve my comments upon the whole affair till this case comes to an end.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

A telegram from Derajat dated 20th instant reports an assemblage of hillmen on slopes, sent out marauding parties on the night of the 19th towards villages north of Tank. Two villages Nasram and Thahalum were attacked but infantry detachments sent immediately repelled assailants with loss recovering property attempted to be carried away.

On the morning of the 20th the mixed assemblage of Waziris and Bhitanis being pursued to the mouth of Zan Pass abandoned their breastworks on a flanking demonstration made by Major Ryad 3rd Punjab Native Infantry, and fled to the hills in separate parties. Their position evacuated was visited and found not strong. All plunder taken was recovered by the Nasram post. No loss of life on our side.

General Stewart marched on the 15th from Kandahar towards Khelati-Ghilzai upon a reconnaissance.

General Biddulph will push on as far as Girishk on the Helmand, westward.

We regret to hear that Lieutenant Willis who was stabbed has since died.

It is understood that the Amir Shere Ali is now in the north of Affghan Turkistan at a place near the Oxus.

Nawab Gholam Hasan Khan has been appointed to conduct the Civil Government of Kandahar city under the supervision of Major St. John, who will hold the general political superintendence of the Kandahar district. The arrangements for administration are progressing satisfactorily.

Sayyid Muhammad son of the late Sayyid Mir Muhammad Sha the Affghan Envoy at the Peshwar conference, has come in and is actively assisting the administration. Sayyid Muhammad was Revenue Commissioner of Kandahar under Mir Afzal Khan.

Major Cavagnari has received friendly letters and messages from General Gholam Haidar Khan, Wardak, and other military officers and Khilzai and Wardak Chiefs.

General Roberts has opened heliographic communication from Khost with Bannu. A message despatched from Khost 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon was received in Calcutta the same evening between 11 and 12. He reports country quiet. Weather fine, and troops healthy. The little snow that fell on the higher peaks of Safed Koh is rapidly disappearing. Some sections of Umanzai Waziris came in to pay their respects and are now taking a survey party into their hills.

R. H. A. have left Morar en route for Bombay and England. Drafts 2-60th foot and the 70th have left to join their regiments with the Multan Field Force and the Quetta column. The 81st foot left Ali Musjid on the 9th for Nowshera. The 92nd foot have proceeded from Sitapur to Lawrencepur and the 11th N. I. from Lawrencepur to Kohat.

Kandahar, January 14.—It is not considered that any immediate advance beyond Ghirishk is at present contemplated. All is quiet in Kandahar; the shops are open and trade is proceeding as usual. Nawab Ghulam Hassan has been appointed Civil Governor. The Amir's late servants refuse assistance, but the leading merchants have visited General Stewart promising submission. There is much excitement in the town about the Amir's withdrawal from Kabul, the people fully believing that he will return with Russian assistance; and Yakub Khan, they believe, will withdraw to Herat. About thirteen thousand maunds of the Amir's grain have been seized, besides immense quantities of gunpowder found in the Arsenal. A few cases of stragglers being murdered are reported from the rear. The post has been delayed two days; one heavy battery has arrivad; four elephants out of eleven, and one hundred bullocks out of four hundred, died on road.

Camp thro' Galistan Karez, January 18.—General Stewart has now proceeded three marches on the road to Khelati Ghilz. The people have been found friendly. They bring supplies freely, and generally show a good spirit. At Kandahar provisions were beginning to be exhausting previous to troops marching. The army is marching through barren valleys interspersed with patches of irrigated culture. Extensive flocks of sheep are visible—these the country produces largely. The weather is cold, but snow still keeps off.

A telegram dated Jellalabad 23rd states, that taking advantage of the absence of the Ghilzai Chief of the Babakar Khel section of Ghilzai then at Jellalabad, Yakub Khan sent men to seize one of their forts at Tezin. This was accomplished by stratagem, he also directed some Safi levies of Nagad to proceed to Dooba in Sughmin at the junction of the Alingar and Kabul Rivers to seize the families of the Chiefs. This has greatly incensed the Ghilzai tribe, and a general coalition in favor of the Babakar Khel is likely to ensue. Fighting has commenced and the Babakar Chiefs appear confident about recovering their fort and dispersing the Safi levies. It is reported that the Ghilzai and Kohistanis present at Kabul have left Yakub Khan in consequence of this affair.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	As.	P.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India on account of postage ..	3	7	6
J. Anderson Esq., C.S., Furreedpore	20	5	6
Forible Raja Promotho Nath Roy Bahadoor, Dighaputty	13	4	0
Secretary to the Khagoul Literary Club	13	4	0
Doctor Mohamed Abdoor Rohoman, Henzadah ..	6	10	0
Secretary Jessore Public Library	13	4	0
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H. H. the Maharajah of Pattialah	13	4	0
Secretary Carmichael Liby, Benares	13	4	0
Baboo Raj Coomar Sircar, Korachmaria	13	4	0
,, Ashootosh Addy, Huripal	13	4	0
,, Troylook Nath Mookerjea, Darjeeling	10	0	0
,, Rakhal Das Haldar, Ranchee	13	4	0
,, Gopal Chunder Ghose, Cooch Behar	13	4	0
,, Jogendra Nath Roy, Nurrail	26	8	0
,, Jodoo Nath Sen, Jeypore	6	10	0
,, Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Nagode	6	10	0
,, Dwarka Nath Sircar, Pubrah	10	0	0
,, Sumbhoo Chunder Roy, Jarrah	20	0	0
,, Jadub Chunder Deb, Deoghur	6	10	0
,, Prosunno Coomar Ghoshal, Mourbhange ..	10	0	0
,, Nemy Churn Mojoomdar, Benares	6	10	0
,, Binod Behary Banerjea, Noonmatte	10	0	0
,, Juggott Doorlub Banerjea, Dinapore	3	6	0
,, Kally Kishore Das, Noabpore, Dollye	13	4	0
,, Mooro Chintmoni Joshi, Shikarpore	5	8	0
,, Kassy Nath Ghose, Morar	13	4	0
,, Bal Mokoond Danee, Chota Nagpore	3	5	0
,, Taruck Nath Dutt, Bordoone *via* Diamond Harbour	7	0	0

ERRATA.

For Baboo Poolin Behary Mittra, read Mutt Sylhet	15	0	0
,, Baboo Jodoo Nath Sett, Hooghly Rs.10 read	3	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 22, 1879.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Zakir Hossein, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for the Ganges Embankment at Buxtpore in that district.

Baboo Hurry Churn Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is allowed leave for eighteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of 15th October last.

Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

Baboo Dina Nath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to Backergunge.

Rai Ram Sunker Sen Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Baboo Jugut Chunder Shome, Sub-Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is confirmed in the First Grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, *vice* Baboo Soorjo, Coomar Sen, promoted.

Baboo Radha Kissore Sett is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the Presidency division *vice* Baboo Jugut Chunder Shome.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 7, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next.

Baboo Poolin Chunder Sanyal, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for six months under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he availed himself of an anticipation of sanction.

Baboo Surat Chunder Das, Sudder Canoongoe, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Poolin Chunder Sanyal, or until further orders.

In supersession of the 13th instant, Mr. F. W. Bullock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, who reported his return from furlough on the 31st ultimo, is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. F. H. Harding Assistant Magistrate and Collector in charge of the Serampore division of the Hooghly district, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Nund Kissore Dyal is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Tajpore, in Durbhunga, during the absence on deputation of Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Seenarain Sing is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Mulhobunnee in Durbunga during the absence on deputation, of Baboo Ram Churn Lall, or until further orders.

In suppressions of the orders of the 29th ultimo, Mr. A. D'S. Gomess, Commissioner of the Soonderbuns, is allowed furlough for twelve months, under Section 7 and 15 Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th instant.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, District and Sessions Judge, is allowed furlough for eight months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for twenty-three days under Section 24 (*a*) of the Code, with effect from the 4th instant.

Baboo Rajkishore Narain, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sarun is allowed leave for 15 days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Moorshedabad, is allowed furlough for seven months and fifteen days, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for seven days, under Section 24 (*a*) of the Code, with effect from the 13th March next.

Mr. C. N. Banerjea, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Chooadangah Division of the Nuddea district is appointed to be Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Mr. J. Boxwell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days under Section 24 (*a*) of the Code.

Major L. Blathways, who reported his return from furlough on the 15th instant, is appointed to have charge of the Pachumba Division of the Hazareebagh District.

Major Blathwayt is allowed subsidiary leave for 20 days from the 15th instant, to enable him to join his appointment.

Baboo Isree Persad, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is promoted to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Hem Chunder Ker.

Baboo Rango Lal Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack, is confirmed in the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Isree Persad.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, Officiating Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, and Officiating Subordinate Judge of Noakhally, is appointed to act as Second Moonsif of Mohesrekha, in Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Shoshee Bhoosun Mookerjee, LL., or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he took charge of his duties.

Baboo Anund Nath Mozoomdar, Additional Moonsif of Jungypore, in the district of Moorshedabad, is transferred temporarily to Azimgunge in that district.

Baboo Mohendra Nath Bose of the Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Hooghly, Howrah and Serampore, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 6th instant under Rule I, Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen (Barrister-at-law), a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

Baboo Motilal Singh is appointed to act as first Monsif of Burrisal in the district of Backergunge during the absence on leave of Baboo Gopal Chunder Bose, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Ram Gopal Chaki, First Moonsif of Moheshreka Hooghly, is appointed to be Additional Moonsif of Cutwa, Culna, and of the Sudder Moonsiffee in the district of Burdwan.

Baboo Nund Lal Koondoo, Officiating Additional Moonsif of Tumlook, Midnapore is appointed to be a Moonsif of the Fourth Grade, *vice* Mr. Rajkishen Sen (Barrister-at-law) promoted, and to be Additional Moonsif of Jehanabad in Burdwan; but will continue to act in his present appointment until further orders.

Baboo Bepin Behary Sen, Officiating Moonsif of Jajpore, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Additional Moonsif of Jehanabad, during the absence, on duty of Baboo Nund Lal Koondoo, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Max Muller's Rig Veda with commentary of Saynacharja complete new copy, Rs. 225.

Reports of the Bombay High Court, Vols 1, 5, 6, Rs. 25.

Indian Law Reports 1876, Rs. 36.

Succeding volumes may be procured.

Sutherland's Dattaka Chundrica and Dattaka Mimansa, edited by Kissen Kissore Ghose, Rs. 4.

Legislative Acts 1834 69, Rs. 4.

Bengal Council Acts 1862–69, Rs. 2.

Macpherson's Penal Code, Rs 5

Macnaughten's Select Reports of Sudder D. Adawlut, Rs. 50.

Bengal Law Reports.

Moor's Indian Appeals Vol. XI, Rs 20.

KEDAR NATH BENERJE.

No. 15 Bosepara Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that by a Deed bearing date the 16th January 1879 and made and executed by Abbash Chund Mitter (who is also known by the name of Bhoobun Chund Mitter) of Manicktollah Street in Calcutta and duly registered by the said Abbash Chund Mitter has absolutely conveyed and assigned to Sreemutty Kistokameeney Dossee of Manicktollah Street aforesaid all his Share and interest in his family property and estate particulars whereof are set out in the deed. The public are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing or dealing with the said property or any part thereof from or with any person other than the said Sreemutty Kistokameeney Dossee.

BEEBY & RUTTER,
Attorneys for the said Sreemutty
Kistokameeney Dossee.

Notice.

Tenders are invited by the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta for the supply of Stone and Jamah Metals for the repairs of roads for the season 1879-80.

Tenders to supply the rates for Indigenous and Imported Stone (Bombay Melbourne or Mauritius only) and Jhamah Metals broken and stacked on the road sides where required or delivered at the Commissioners' stone depots.

The Stone Metal whether Indigenous or Imported to be of uniform size broken to pass through a ring of 1½" diameter.

Jhamah Metals to be of the best quality; containing not less than 70 per cent., of sound heavy Jhamah and the remainder to be well burnt dark red bricks, all Amah metal and light porous Jhamah to be picked out before measurments.

Tenders to specify separate rates for each item of works as well as for consolidation and completion including binding materials; also for carting Stone Metal supplied by the Commissioners from their depots to the road side and stacking the same.

The following are the approximate quantities of Metals required in each Ward.

	Jhammah Metal.			Stone Metal.		
	For Annual repairs.	For partial repairs.	Total.	For Annual repairs.	For Partial reporte.	Total.
Ward No. 1	44712	8000		3600	500	
,, 2	23806	9000		11790	2000	
,, 3	37131	8000		9333	800	
,, 4	42654	7000		7387	500	
,, 5	96418	12000		46025	1500	
,, 6	74861	10000		52275	1500	
Total C. feet	319582	54000	373582	130410	6800	137210

All further information can be obtained on application to the Engineer at the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Alipore between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

Each Tender must be enclosed in a Sealed envelope and accompanied with an earnest money of Rupees one hundred in currency notes. The Commissioners reserve the right of accepting or rejecting any tender. The earnest money of all rejected tenders to be returned.

Tender will be received till noon on the 6th February 1879.

R. C. STERNDALE,
Vice-Chairman.

Municipal Commissioners' Office,
Alipore, dated 21st January 1879.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Bengal Branch, will be held at the Dalhousie Institute, on Monday the 27th instant, at 5 P. M., to receive the Report of the Committee for the past year.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, has kindly consented to preside.

Friends of Female Education and Social Progress in India are invited to attend.

M. S. KNIGHT,
Honorary Secretary.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BENGALEE.

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Apply to Mr. Cranenburgh, Police Court.

NOTICE.

Wanted an Overseer for the Road Cess Works of Pabna, salary including travelling allowance Rs. 65.

None need apply who have not passed the Overseers' examination, and have not had at least two years' experience in the P. W. Department.

Applications to be made to the undersigned not later than the 30th Instant.

W. M. CLAY,
Chairman D. R. C. Pabna.

Pabna, 8th January 1879.

It is hereby notified that the Midnapore Canal, Ranges III, IV, V and VI from Dainan to Midnapore will be closed for silt clearing from 15th February to 31st March 1879.

P. W. Department,
The 15th January 1879.

W. B. HORN,
Assistant Secretary
Government of Bengal,
P. W. D. Irrign. Branch.

MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Fifteenth Annual Conversazione of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 11th February 1879 at 8½ P. M.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Secretary.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10th January 1879.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL: RUPEES 15,00,000

IN 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rupees 10 payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and no further call will be made until July next when calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per share will be made at intervals of not less than one month.

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TEMPORARY OFFICE.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY, SEALDAH, CALCUTTA.

THIS Company is formed under the auspices of the Government and of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a Steam Tramway between, Darjeeling, and the Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligoree by which Steam communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling will be complete.

2. The Government being desirous that the Capital required should be raised in this country, has granted the following valuable concessions:

1*stly.*—Permission, free of cost, to lay the Tramway on the existing cart road, which is well suited for the purpose, the gradients in no case exceeding 1 in 25 and averaging in 30.

2*ndly*—The Government will uphold and maintain the road, according to the conditions of the contract, the Tramway Company being responsible only for the maintenance of works it may construct.

3*rdly*—After the Tramway has been opened for traffic for five years the Company will have to contribute half the excess profits over 5 per cent. to the extent necessary to cover the cost of maintenance.

[In order to avoid the inconvenience of having two seperate Authorities engaged on the maintenance it is arranged that the Tramway Company shall enter into a Contract with the Government, to execute all works required for maintaining the road, and receive payment for the works at rates to be arranged.]

4*thly*,—A guarantee to make up the gross receipts of the Tramway, if required, to the sum of Rs. 2 00,000 per annum.

5*thly*.—The Post Office to pay at present rates for the conveyance of Mails.

6*thly*.—The use, free of cost of the Siligooree Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway and all its appliance, until the Tramway Company pays 7½ per cent. on its outlay.

7*thly*.—The use, free of cost, of all lands in possession of Government for purposes of the road, and building thereon Stations, Siding, &c.

3. It is proposed to lay the Tramway to a guage of 2 feet, this will reduce the cost of construction and working to a minimum, and will suffice to carry all the traffic; it will also allow to Extensions being easily made by the Forest Department into the valuable Forest adjacent to the main line.

4. A considerable portion of the Materials and Rolling stock first required are available in this country and can be purchased on advantageous terms and arrangements have been made with responsible Contractors in England, for the supply at the low prices recently ruling of the remaining quantity of Rails, Rolling Stock, and all other such materials as will have to be imported.

5. Responsible Contractors have tendered to construct all the works to be executed in this country for the amounts provided in the Estimates, which coupled with the arrangements made in England will make the total outlay under Rs. 13,50,000.

6. As, it is probable, the improved means of communication will have the effect of still further stimulating traffic, to and from the Hills, it is deemed prudent to leave a margin in hand for additions to Rolling-Stock, and increased Siding and Goods Shed accommodation as may be required.

7. The capital is therefore proposed to be fixed at Rupees 15,00,000.

8. As regards probable return to Shareholders, official returns show that the amounts paid for the carriage of a portion of the Goods and Passenger traffic over the road exceed Rs. 4,11,000 per annum and an expert has lately estimated them at upwards of Rs. 6.00,000. Assuming they only reach Rs. 3.08.000 per annum for the first year and gradually rise to Rs. 4,50,000 in 5 years, which is considered a safe estimate; assuming also that the working expenses reach 55 per cent. of the gross receipts—a high per centage considering the rates obtainable, and the low cost of fuel—the net return for the year ending 31st December 1880, is estimated at the rate of 9½ per cent. per annum; and a rateable increase will probably be shewn year by year as the traffic increases.

9. Sufficient Revenue should be earned as each Section of the Tramway is opened for Traffic during the current year, to pay 5 per cent on the outlay.

10. It is expected that some 20 miles out of the 50 of the Tramway will be opened for traffic before next rains, and that the whole will be completed well before the busy season of 1880.

11. The arrangement by which the maintenance of the Road will be placed in the hands of the Tramway Company will result in economy and efficiency.

12. A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and the Directors now invite subscriptions for the balance.

13. Applications for shares to be made to H. G. Evans, Esq., Acting Secretary, Temporary Office of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, where also the Government Concessions, Conditions, and Detailed Estimates may be seen, and all other information obtained.

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শ্রীশ্রীদুর্গা।

নিলামের বিজ্ঞাপন; জেলা ময়মনসিংহ। কন্সারণ বেগুনবাড়ী, ইষ্টেট কে, এস্, ব্রডি সাহেব।

এতদ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে, ময়মনসিংহ জেলাধীন মৃত কে, এস্, ব্রডি সাহেবের কন্সারণ বেগুনবাড়ী ইষ্টেটের জমিদারী, পত্তনি, দরপত্তনি, ছে-পত্তনি আদি তালুকাত ও জোত এবং ইজারা প্রভৃতি সমুদয় স্থাবরাস্থাবর সম্পত্তির সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বত্ব ১৮৭৯ সালের ৩১এ জানুয়ারির মধ্যে সমস্ত বিষয় এক ব্যক্তির সহিত খোষ কবালায় বিক্রয় না হইলে ১৮৭৯ সালের আগামী ১ লা ফিব্রুয়ারি হইতে প্রতিদিন উক্ত বেগুন-বাড়ীর কুটীর সদর কাছারীতে খণ্ড খণ্ড করিয়া তোক বিলিরূপে প্রকাশ্য নিলাম দ্বারা বিক্রয় হইবে। যাঁহারা উহার গ্রাহক শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইতে বা কোন বিষয় জানিতে কি কোন সম্পত্তি ক্রয় করিতে ইচ্ছুক হন, তাঁহারা ঐ দিন হইতে ক্রমান্বয়ে উক্ত স্থানে আমার নিকট উপ-স্থিত হইয়া আবশ্যকীয় বিষয় অবগতান্তে উর্দ্ধ মূল্যে ডাক নিলামে খরিদ করিবেন।

বিক্রয়ের নিয়ম।

১। কন্সারণের সদর সেরেস্তার কাগজ পত্রের লিখিত ও নির্দ্ধারিত সংস্থান (হস্ত বুদের) মধ্যে সদর খাজানা "যাহা গবর্ণমেণ্ট ও জমীদার ও তালুকদারকে দিতে হয়, তাহা" বাদে অবশিষ্ট যে পরিমাণ লাভ আছে, সেই অতিরিক্ত মুনাফার স্বত্ব যিনি সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উচ্চ মূল্যে ডাক করিবেন, তাঁহারিই খরিদ গ্রাহ্য হইবে। এবং ক্রিত মহলের নিমিত্ত উপরোক্ত ব্রডি সাহেবের স্থলাভিষিক্ত হইয়া তিনিই ভূম্যাধিকারী ও তালুকদার প্রভৃতি বলিয়া পরিগণ্য হইবেন। এবং তৎস্থিত সাহে-বের সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বত্বাধিকারিত্ব সেই ক্রেতার প্রতিই সম্পূর্ণ রূপে বর্ত্তিবে, ও তাঁহাকেই যথা নিয়মে কবালা লিখিত পঠিত করিয়া দেওয়া যাইবে।

২। যাহার সর্ব্ব উচ্চ ডাকে নিলাম মঞ্জুর হইবে, তাঁহাকে ডাক করা মূল্যের (পনের) টাকার চতুর্থাং-শের একাংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দাখিল করিতে হইবে, ও বিক্র-য়ের দিবস এক দিন বলিয়া গণ্য করিলে বিক্রয়ান্তর ১৫ দিন মধ্যে দ্বিতীয়াংশ (নিষ্পি) এবং ৩০ দিন মধ্যে বক্রি সমুদয় টাকা পরিশোধ করিয়া দিতে ও লিখিত পঠিত করিয়া লইতে হইবে। ক্রেতা উল্লিখিত নিয়মে ১৫ দিন মধ্যে নিষ্পি মূল্যের টাকা না দিলে তৎক্ষণাতের দাওয়া এক চতুর্থাংশ টাকা, ও ৩০ দিন মধ্যে সমুদয় টাকা পরিশোধ করিয়া না দিলে তৎক্ষণাতের দাওয়া এক চতুর্থাংশ, ও ১৫ দিন মধ্যে দেওয়া নিষ্পি গচ্ছিতের টাকা সম্পূর্ণ রূপে বাজেয়াপ্ত হইয়া ঐ বিক্রয় রহিত পূর্ব্বক প্রথম স্থলিয় বি ক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনর্ব্বার ঐ ত্রুটি-কারী ক্রেতার দায়ে ও ঝুঁকিতে সেই সম্পত্তি নিলামে বিক্রয় হইয়া তৎপরের ক্রেতাকেও উপরোক্ত নিয়ম সকল সর্ব্বতোভাবে প্রতিপালন করিতে হইবে।

৩। উল্লিখিত সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বত্ব বিশিষ্ট, বিশেষতঃ ইজারা প্রভৃতি মাহালাতে পেষ্‌গি সর্ব দেওয়া অগ্রিম খাজানা (শুদি বুদি) ইত্যাদি বাবত উক্ত মালেক সাহেবের যে সমস্ত টাকা পাওনা আছে, তাহাও প্রত্যেক তালুক কি মহালতের ক্রেতাকে ক্রয় করিতে ও নিয়মা-নুসারে সে টাকা দিতে হইবে।

৪। সমুদয় জমিদারী, তালুক, জোত ও ইজারা প্রভৃতির বর্ত্তমান ১২৮৫ সাল পর্য্যন্তের জন মফস্বল প্রজাগণ কি অন্য প্রকার অধীন বন্দোবস্তি দারানের নিকটের প্রাপ্য খাজানা আদি সমস্ত মালেক সাহেবের পক্ষ হইতে যেরূপ আদায় হইয়া আসিতেছে, তদ্রূপ আদায় হইবে, এবং এই ১২৮৫ সাল পর্য্যন্তের গবর্ণমেণ্ট ও জমিদারান প্রাপ্য মালগুজারি ইত্যাদি ও সমুদয় মালেক সাহেবের পক্ষ হইতে যেরূপ দেওয়া হইয়া আসিতেছে, তদনুসারে তৎপক্ষই তাহা দিতে বাধ্য থাকিবেন, তাহার সহিত খরিদদারদিগের কোন সংশ্রব থাকিবে না। আগামী ১২৮৬ সালের প্রথম বৈশাখ মাস হইতে প্রত্যেক মহালের প্রত্যেক ক্রেতাদিগের খরিদ বলবৎ হইবে ও সর্ব্বপ্রকারের খরিদদারগণকে ঐ নিয়ম প্রবল মানিয়া তাহাতে বাধ্য থাকিতে হইবে।

৫। উপরি উক্ত সর্ব্বপ্রকার জমিদারী ও পত্তনি, দরপত্তনি, ছে পত্তনি আদি তালুক ও জোত এবং ইজারা ইত্যাদি মহালাতের মালেক সাহেবের সেরেস্তার জমাওয়াশীল বাকির লিখিত বর্ত্তমান ১২৮৫ সাল ও তৎপূর্ব্ব ৩ সনের মফস্বল প্রজাগণের কি অধীন বন্দোবস্তি দারানের নিকট যে পরিমান বকায়া পাওনা খাজানা আছে (যাহা তামাদি হয় নাই) সেই টাকার মধ্যে আদায় সরঞ্জামী ও পরিশ্রমী বাবত মহল ও বাকি বকয়ার অবস্থানুসারে প্রতিশতে ১৫ পনেরো কি ২০ কুড়ি টাকা করিয়া কমিসন বাদ গিয়া বক্রি সমুদয় টাকা খরিদদারকে ক্রয় করিতে ও তাহা নিয়মানুসারে দিতে হইবে।

অন্যান্য বিবরণ স্বাক্ষরকারীর নিকট অথবা কলি-কাতায় মেঃবেগ ডন্‌লপ্ কোম্পানির নিকট জানা যাইবে।

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An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty S n's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86.

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N. B. S. Railway Traffic Superintendent's Office, Saidpore, 7th January 1879. } G. M. DRURY, TrafficSuperintendent

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Catalogues Eight Annas each.

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Securing, without the s ightest pai or inconvenience, the greatest amount of ease and comfort.
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They admit of the perfect mastication of all kinds of food, they improve articulation, and completely remove that prematurely old appearance so apparent in the faces of those who had the misfortune to lose their natural Teeth.
Teeth stopped with Gold, Amalgam, and other fillings.
Repairs of all kinds executed at the shortest notice, *Teeth Extracted, Regulated, Scaled, or Filled with Gold or other stoppings.*
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-²,	32,	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1,	...	1-4		
Gallons Water, per minute ...	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	13,	15

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	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75, each.
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The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

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	2½	3	3½	4 in.
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By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose ... ... Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power ; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

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The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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Manager

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For Consumption, Impaired Digestion, Nutrition, and in all wasting diseases.

H. Dobell, M.D., London, thus writes :—

"I have prescribed the Pancreatic Emulsion in about 2,500 hospital cases, many of which have been in an extremely advanced stage of disease ; and in some of these the Emulsion has appeared to prolong life in a remarkable manner, being retained in the stomach long after all other kinds of food had ceased to be tolerated.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle cash ; Rs. 2-8 credit.

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As a simple promoter of digestion, Pancreatine Wine is far superior to similar preparations of Pepsine, while its peculiar agency in the digestion of fat renders it more particularly valuable as a vehicle for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, when that remedy disagrees, or excites nausea.

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The Pancreatic Juice being specially concerned in the digestion of fatty substances taken as food or medicine, by Pancreatizing Cod Liver Oil the active digestive principle of the Pancreatic Juice is imparted to it, which renders it in a highly favourable condition for rapid and complete digestion and assimilation, preventing nausea, and largely increasing the beneficial properties of the oil.

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The new Digestive is a combination of the active principle of the several secretions necessary for the perfect digestion of all kinds of food.

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Savory and Moore's Phosphorus Pills.

Each Pill contains 1,32nd part of a grain of Pure Unoxidized Phosphorous. Recommended in cases of Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, and Nervous Prostration from overwork, and are a safe and efficacious means of taking this valuable restorative.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £399,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

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An extra rate of 8 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

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DARLINGTON'S
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2. packing & postage As. 8,
DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dharrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dharrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD PROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes :

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITNIS Subordinate Judge.
Kaira Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE. 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully. RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DINAGEPORE DIVISION.
Notice to Contractors.
COAL.

Tenders are invited for Rubble screened coal suitable for brick burning at,—

Pubna	4,284	Mds.
Bogra	12,025	,,
Rungpore	2,962	,,
Julpigooree	8,240	,,

2. Tenders may be for the coal at all or any one of these places.

3. Contractors to deposit earnest money in accordance with the provisions on back of Public Works Form No. 14M, but the money may be deposited in the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division, a deposit certificate accompanying the Tender.

4. Samples of coal must be laid before the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division for his approval, a certifiate of his having approved the same shall accompany the Tender.

5. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the undersigned or from that of the Executive Engineer of the 1st Calcutta Division.

6. All Coal must be delivered by the 15th February 1879.

7. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned or his assistant at noon on the 15th January 1879. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. The Coal required for Rungpore, Julpigori and Bogra may be delivered at Sara Ghat within 200 feet of the place where the mineral train stands.

9. The Coal required for Pubna may be delivered at Dowgatchee on the bank of the Ganges or as near to Pubna as possible.

E. J. MEAURA, C. E.
Executive Engineer, Dinagepore Division.
Dated Rungpore, 6th January 1879.

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Plain Silver Medals, 1½ inches diameter Rs. 11 in case.
,, ,, ,, 1¾ ,, ,, 15 ,,
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Each complete in morocco case.

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PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**
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VERY VERY SUPERIOR COKE.
Special Select Quality.

Two maunds of this being equal to three maunds of that ordinarily sold. It is perfectly dry and pure not being mixed with any inferior stuff. Price per md. ten 10 annas cart and cooly hire 2, 3 and 4 pice per md. according to distance.

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